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WEST GERMANY

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THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

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I. G. Smith, Director
1967

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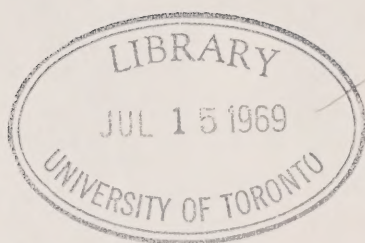
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WEST GERMANY

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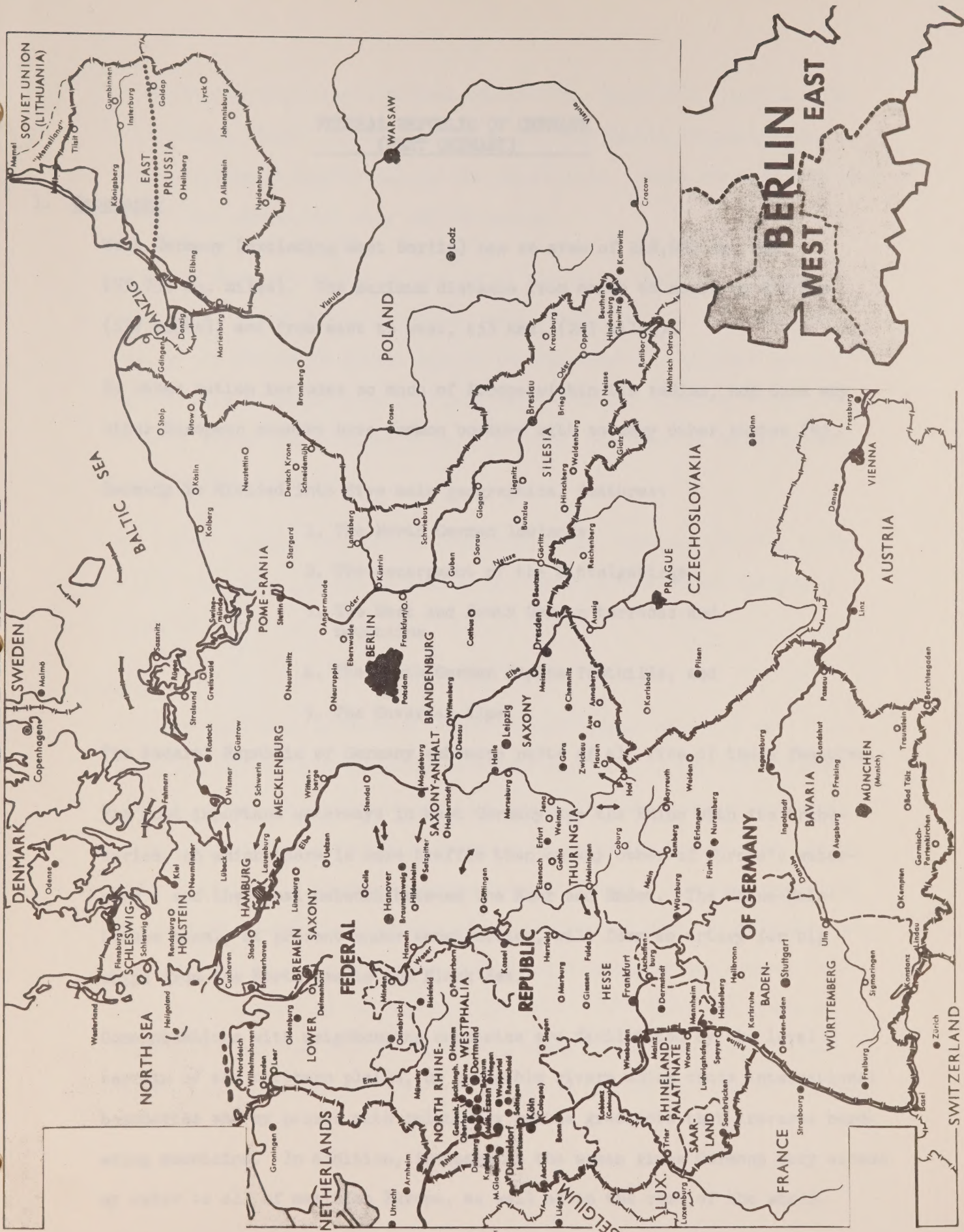
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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
(WEST GERMANY)

1. Geography

West Germany (excluding West Berlin) has an area of 248,000 sq. kms. (95.753 sq. miles). The maximum distance from north to south is 832 kms. (517 miles), and from east to west, 453 kms. (281 miles).

No other nation includes so much of Europe within its radius, nor does any other European country have common borders with so many other states (9).

Germany is divided into five main geographical features:

1. The North German lowlands
2. The escarpment of the Mittelgebirge
3. The West and South German terraces and mountains
4. The South German Alpine foothills, and
5. The Bavarian Alps.

The Federal Republic of Germany embraces parts of all five of these features.

The most important waterways in West Germany are the Rhine with its tributaries, on which there is more traffic than on any other of Europe's waterways - and the canal network between the Ruhr and Emden. The Rhine-Main-Danube canal, at present under construction, will form an artery for big ships from the North Sea to the Black Sea.

Communications with neighbouring countries are facilitated by the level terrain of the northern plains, by navigable rivers which cross international boundaries and by passes with relatively gentle gradients that traverse bordering mountains. In addition, frontage on the ocean gives Germany easy access by water to all of maritime Europe, as well as to the rest of the world.

Of cities with more than a million inhabitants, there are: Hamburg (with 1.8 million), Munich (with 1.1 million) and West Berlin (2.2 million). Bonn, the Federal capital has 143,000 inhabitants. There are also more than fifty other cities with over 100,000 people.

Following Germany's defeat at the end of the Second World War, sizeable portions of former German territory, were wrested from it. In addition, four of the victorious powers divided the remainder of the state and the capital city of Berlin into four occupational zones; three of which (the British, French and American occupation zones) now form the German Federal Republic (West Germany).

The eastern segment (the Soviet occupation zone), together with the former Soviet - occupied portion of Berlin, now comprises the German Democratic Republic.

2. Climate

Climatic conditions in Germany, despite a latitudinal extent of more than 500 miles, differ little because increased elevation in the south counteracts the effect of more southerly locations. The more conspicuous temperature contrasts are caused by differences in proximity to the ocean and by local variations in elevation within the upland area. In the eastern part of the North German Plain, greater distance from the ocean is reflected in the occurrence of somewhat colder winters and slightly warmer summers than those which prevail in the more maritime west. In central and southern Germany, the mildest winter temperatures occur in the deep river valleys, whereas the lowest temperatures prevail in the highest parts of the uplands.

As one proceeds from the north-west towards the east and south-east there is an appreciable but gradual transition from a more oceanic to a more definitely continental climate.

Germany's predominantly marine climate favours the nation's development.

The average temperature in January - the coldest month of the year in Germany varies at sea level from 34° F., ranging in the mountains to under 21° F. In the height of summer, mid-July, temperature in the North German and East German lowlands are 61° F. to 66° F.

3. Population

West Germany has a population of 57,864,500 (1963) with a density of 233 persons per sq. kilometer.

Despite losses incurred during the last war, the size of the population is approximately the same as it was before the Second World War, because some 12 million Germans have returned to their homeland from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia and the former Baltic States. Consequently, Germany now has one of Europe's highest population densities.

In the world's birth statistics, West Germany is far below other countries. The number of babies born alive for every 1,000 inhabitants was, in 1960, in the Federal Republic, 17.7. In Canada it was 26.9.

According to the results of the microcensus of 1961, gainfully employed persons, according to economic divisions, in Germany were, in percentages, as follows:

ECONOMIC DIVISIONS

	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
Agriculture, forestry, animal-keeping and fishery	14.0%
Power industry and water supplies, mining	3.1%
Manufacturing industry (excl. mining)	37.8%
Building trade	8.0%
Trade	11.5%
Transportation and communications	5.6%
Banking and insurance	1.9%
Services	10.7%
Non profit organizations and private households	2.0%
Regional corporations and national insurance	<u>5.5%</u>
TOTAL	100.0%

4. Constitution and Government

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany of May 23, 1949, is its basic law. It includes the republican and democratic principles, federative structure and a strong constitutional jurisdiction.

The organs of the Federal Republic are: Bundestag, Bundesrat, Government with the Federal Chancellor and the Federal President.

The Bundestag (Federal Diet) is elected by the people for a period of four years. It passes the laws and exercises supervision over the executive. Both, the Government and the Federal Administration are under its control. Since September, 1961, it has had 499 deputies (previously 497), plus 22 deputies furnished by West Berlin which have a consultative vote only.

The Bundesrat (Federal Council) is a federative organ of the Bund. It consists of 41 members appointed by the "Länder" Government, from their ranks, as well as four representatives from West Berlin who have a consultative vote.

Many Federal laws can be enacted only if the "Bundesrat" expressly approves them. These are laws affecting certain rights and interests of the "Länder". To some extent the "Bundesrat" can be called the "Second Chamber".

The Federal Government is charged with the essential political function of directing the State and co-ordinating its principal organs.

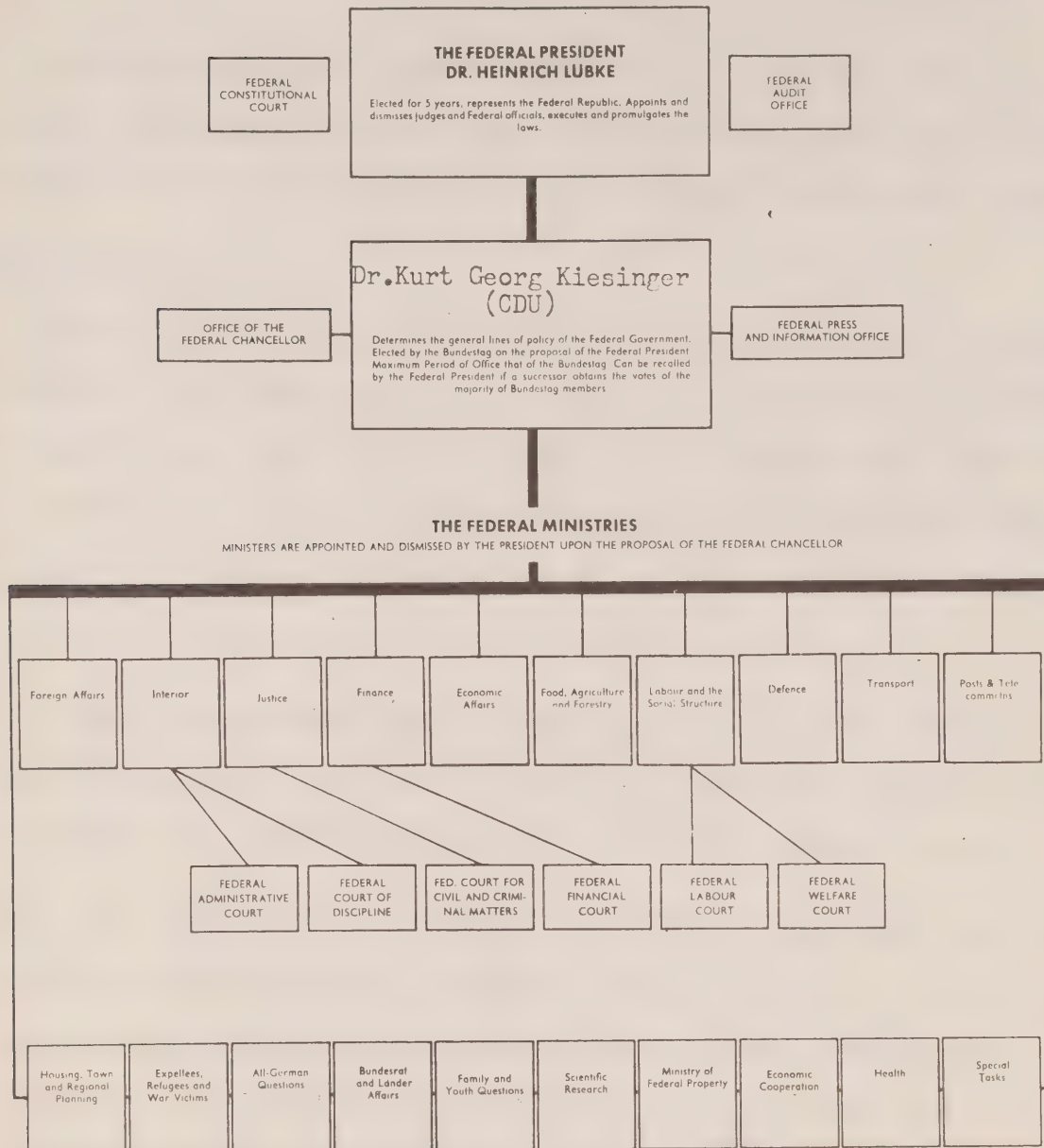
The Chancellor determines the general lines of policy for which it is, therefore, responsible. The Chancellor is elected by a majority decision of the Bundestag, after nomination by the Federal President.

The Federal President heads the Federal Republic. He is elected for a period of five years by the Federal Assembly. Since 1959, this position has been held by Dr. Heinrich Lübke.

The Federal Constitutional Court, which is situated in Karlsruhe, represents a State court of judicature, independent of all other constitutional organs of the Federal Republic.

Under the Federal Court of Justice come 19 "Upper Land Courts" of second and third instance. Then come the "Land Courts" of first and second instance, and finally the "Country" or "District" courts.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY



Foreign Affairs and Vice-Chancellor, Willy Brandt (SPD); Interior, Paul Loebe (CDU); Justice, Gustav Heinemann (SPD); Finance, Franz Josef Strauss (CSU); Economic Affairs, Pro. Dr. Karl Schiller (SPD); Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Hermann Hoehnerl (CSU); Labour and the Social Structure, Hans Katzer (CSU); Defence, Dr. Gerhard Schroeder (CDU); Transport, Georg Leber (SPD); Posts & Telecom., Werner Dollinger (CSU); Housing, Town and Reg. Planning, Dr. Lauritz Lauritzen; Expellees, Refugees & War Victims, Kai-Uwe von Hassel (CDU); All-German Affairs, Herbert Wehner (SPD); Bundesrat & Lander Affairs, Prof. Dr. Carlo Schmid (SPD); Family & Youth Affairs, Dr. Bruno Heck (CDU); Scientific Research, Dr. Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU); Federal Property, Kurt Schmoecker (CDU); Economic Co-operation, Hans Juergen Wischniewski (SPD); Health, (Mrs.) Kaeto Strobel; Special Tasks, dissolved (SPD).

February, 1967.

On February 6, 1957, the Bundestag confirmed Berlin's status as the capital of Germany. The seat of the Federal Government continues to be Bonn.

The Federal Republic of Germany consists of the following 10 L["]änder: (or States)
Baden - W["]ürttemberg, Bavaria, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, North Rhine Westphalia, Rhineland - Palatinate, Saarland and Schleswig - Holstein.

5. Economy - General

After the military, political and economic collapse, following the Second World War, the German economy had to be built up under the most difficult circumstances. There had been, during the war, extensive destruction and damage of machinery and equipment; many industrial establishments were dismantled; productive equipment was out of date, and the German currency had been ruined.

The plants and equipment which were left intact by the war had escaped dismantling and were obsolete and inefficient. Expansion of production was, therefore, the primary objective of the West German economic policy.

The post war division of Germany into two political units, which have been almost completely divorced, economically, from each other has created a serious maladjustment in the functioning of the German economy. Most of Germany's more productive agricultural land is found in the eastern areas. Germany's richest potash deposits lie in East Germany.

The political boundary that now divides Germany, severs important overland transportation routes, for many of these were focused on Berlin which now lies deep within East Germany.

The rapid recovery since 1948 of the German economy, has caused some foreign observers to talk of a "German economic miracle". Germans themselves feel that this concept is inappropriate. They know that it was the Marshall Aid Plan and inter-European co-operation that acted as a priming agent to get the economy moving again.

Today Germany ranks first among the continental countries in production of many basic commodities, including potatoes, sugar beets, barley, oats, butter, pork products, pig iron, steel, synthetic rubber, cement, nitrogen fertilizers, coal and lumber. In addition, it is one of the continent's major producers of salt, aluminium, machinery, vehicles, textiles, optical goods, precision instruments, chemicals and drugs.

German workers now have the highest pay rate and the shortest work hours in Europe. The domestic labour force is insufficient, and foreign workers today make up 4.5% of the total German labour force.

The number of foreign workers at the end of March 1966, reached a new high, in excess of 1.25 million (of these almost 30% are Italians, close to 16% Greeks, nearly 15% Spaniards, and 11.5% Turks).

Labour shortages and consequent wage increases have also, contributed to inflationary tendencies. The German Government has so far been quite successful in holding back inflation by a tight money policy, by cutting some public expenditures.

The experience of two inflations within the lifetime of one generation has made the German people extremely conscious of inflationary dangers. Therefore, price stability has been a primary objective.

6. Agriculture

West Germany possesses significant agricultural resources. 86% of the total area of West Germany is being used for agriculture or forestry, and this percentage is only very slowly decreasing.

Agriculture in West Germany is mainly of the peasant farming type, with small and medium sized family holdings predominating. There are also a large number of small farms, the owners having a subsidiary occupation or even one which comes first.

The area disposition in 1962 of West Germany was as follows:

<u>Disposition of total area according to main categories of utilization:</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>%</u>
Agricultural Area	35,036	57.4
Woods and Forests	17,591	28.8
Moorland (uncultivated)	457	0.8
Waste and Barren land	1,675	2.7
Waters	1,013	1.7
Remaining Area (1)	<u>5,224</u>	<u>8.6</u>
TOTAL AREA	60,997	100.0
<u>Disposition of agricultural area according to crops:</u>		
Arable land	19,479	55.6
Gardens	1,011	2.9
Orchards	193	0.5
Vineyards	195	0.6
Meadowland	8,933	25.5
Pastureland	5,194	14.8
Tree Nurseries and osier Plantations	<u>32</u>	<u>0.1</u>
TOTAL	35,037	100.0

Disposition of the arable land according to main groups of produce:	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>%</u>
Grain	12,100	62.1
Pulses	106	0.5
Root Crops	4,344	22.3
Vegetables and garden produce	225	1.2
Commercial plants	203	1.0
Fodder plants	2,305	11.9
Crops for ploughing down fallowland	<u>195</u>	<u>1.0</u>
TOTAL	19,479	100.0

NOTE: 1 - 1962, Federal Area incl. Saarland and excl. Berlin.

2 - Farm buildings and yards, woods and paths, railways, cemeteries, public parks, gardens and sports grounds - aerodromes and training areas.

SOURCE: Germany Reports IV: Agriculture.

Agriculture is practiced in virtually every part of the country. However, the types of crops grown and of livestock raised, as well as the intensivity of agricultural development, differ from one part of the nation to another in response to dissimilar environmental conditions.

The principal crops by area and production in West Germany, 1961 - 1963, were as follows:

	AREA ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Wheat	1,397	1,319	1,382	1,447	4,038	4,592	4,856	5,203
Rye	1,184	1,092	1,139	1,146	2,515	2,966	3,239	3,609
Barley	1,120	1,138	1,144	1,153	2,722	3,744	3,562	3,915
Oats	723	805	770	766	1,913	2,333	2,321	2,308
Mixed Grains	475	531	481	467	1,203	1,554	1,409	1,453
Sugar Beets	260	290	301	327	9,253	9,525	12,493	12,863
Potatoes	976	963	925	851	21,516	25,104	25,812	20,624

SOURCE The Europa Yearbook.

The livestock industry is the main source of income of farmers in West Germany,

particularly those farms that are of a small or medium size. Animal products account for nearly two - thirds of the total proceeds from sales.

The stocks of cattle, pigs and poultry, which had gone down very greatly during the war and the first post-war years, have since been built up again and are now, in part, considerably over the pre-war level as a result of improved breeding, feeding and attention. Production per animal far exceeds the pre-war position.

The livestock and dairy produce in West Germany in 1961 - 1964 was as follows:

<u>LIVESTOCK ('000 Head)</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Horses	636	560	493	417
Cattle	13,281	13,355	13,014	13,053
Pigs	17,218	16,869	16,643	18,146
Sheep	1,011	981	898	841
Chickens	66,014	66,213	72,964	77,563

<u>DAIRY PRODUCE</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Milk ('000 metric tons)	19,886	20,307	20,714	20,841
Butter " *	432	449	465	472
Cheese " *	164	163	165	173
Eggs (millions) " *	8,421	9,133	9,997	11,194

NOTE: * Excluding Berlin.

SOURCE: The Europa Yearbook.

In 1962, in West Germany there were 1,583.9 thousand farms, of which there were:

from 1.2 to 4.9 acres	446.7 thousand farms
from 4.9 to 12.4 acres	379.5 thousand farms
from 12.4 to 24.7 acres	323.9 thousand farms
from 24.7 to 49.4 acres	293.2 thousand farms
from 49.4 to 123.6 acres	124.6 thousand farms
from 123.6 to 247.1 acres	13.3 thousand farms
from 247.1 and over	2.7 thousand farms

SOURCE: German Reports IV, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery.

The majority of farms are relatively small and in some districts very much split up through the traditional division among heirs.

The proportion of gainfully employed persons in West Germany engaged in agriculture is constantly diminishing, to the advantage of the other spheres of industrial life. With the general population rapidly increasing, the reduction in the proportion engaged in agriculture has been even more marked.

For this reason, agriculture in West Germany is characterized by rapid technological progress and motorization at high cost. At the end of 1962 there were already 1 million tractors in operation. Only by this increased mechanization in field and farmyard operations, has it been possible to make up for the sharp decline in manpower.

Although the Federal Republic produces almost three-quarters of its own food requirements, it is still necessary to import foodstuff worth \$3 billion each year. This import is also influenced by the change in the West German diet. Particularly characteristic is a great reduction in the consumption of cereals and potatoes and an increase in the consumption of fruit and of foods of animal origin: meat - particularly poultry - eggs, cheese and butter.

Agriculture is an important part of the economic policy of the EEC countries. In December, 1964, the EEC countries agreed on a uniform wheat price which is to become effective in 1967 and now forms the basis for the Euromart's common agricultural policy.

6a Fishing

In view of the catastrophic food situation, immediately after the capitulation, the Occupying Powers concerned themselves with getting the deep-sea fishing industry on its feet again.

Since 1945 West Germany's fishing catches have risen from 80,000 to more than 559,000 tons in 1961. West Germany's fishing industry comprises about 20,000

enterprises, employing about 110,000 persons, of whom 13,000 are serving on fishing vessels. The turnover of these enterprises totals about 3,800 million DM.

The fishing catch in West Germany was (in '000 metric tons), in 1961 - 1964, as follows:

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Deep-sea Trawlers	345.6	363.6	358.3	330.5
Herring Fleet	59.0	44.7	63.8	61.1
Others	<u>132.1</u>	<u>137.1</u>	<u>138.7</u>	<u>149.6</u>
TOTAL	536.7	545.5	560.8	541.2

SOURCE: The Europa Yearbook.

* 1962 & 1963 excluding Berlin.

7. Forestry

Some 7 million hectares (17.5 million acres) i.e., 28.8% of the total area of West Germany is under timber, two-thirds of the trees being coniferous. The forest and woods are managed by 700,000 individual undertakings, though nearly half of all the woodland is in the hands of only 1,900 forestry concerns, each having an interest of 500 hectares (1,250 acres) or over. The Bund, "Lander, and the communes own about 30% of the forests and woods. A similar amount is owned by corporations, while 42% is privately owned.

In mountainous regions the spruce predominates, whereas in sandy soil its place is taken by the pine and birch, which constitute 24% of the forest.

Many acres of cultivated forests yield appreciable quantities of lumber as well as wood for other purposes.

Production in the West German forestry industry (Excluding Berlin), 1960 - 1964, was as follows:

	Sawn Timber (¹ 000 cu.m.)	Mechanical Wood-pulp (tons)	Paper (tons)	Newsprint (tons)	Cellulose (tons)	Boards and Cardboards (tons)
1960	7,739	610,254	2,537,442	230,423	744,596	866,210
1961	8,490	602,036	2,618,523	228,910	742,641	874,978
1962	8,497	594,055	2,699,666	230,582	715,655	900,789
1963	8,096	576,194	2,827,123	205,298	711,931	915,777
1964	8,801	581,137	3,062,734	201,663	673,992	962,664

SOURCE: The Europa Yearbook.

With an increasing upswing in the German economy and a rising living standard, timber consumption is also rising. At present about two-fifths of all timber requirements have to be met from imports.

8. Mining

In West Germany there are extensive deposits of high grade coal, as well as large reserves of poorer quality coal, but nevertheless, useful lignite.

Germany is also endowed with major reserves of potash and salt. At present

West Germany produces 2.4 million tons of potash with 100% K₂O content.

Furthermore, small amounts of iron ore, copper, lead and zinc, make additional, although much more modest contributions to the country's mineral wealth.

More importance, however, is attached to the deposits of hard coal in the Aachen and Ruhr areas, Saarland, the Swickau valley, the Waldenburg district and upper Silesia. In the North German plain, the crude oil deposits, in the north-west, are of importance.

Selected West German mining production (excl. Berlin) in 1961-1964 was as follows:

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
	('000 metric tons)			
Coal	142,741	141,135	142,116	152,201
coke	37,044	36,054	35,213	37,394
Lignite	97,194	101,251	106,658	110,945
Lignite Briquettes	15,515	15,800	15,834	15,356
Iron Ore (Fe content)	5,011	4,469	3,477	3,145
Potash (K ₂ O)	2,400	2,264	2,283	2,553*
Crude Oil	6,204	6,776	7,383	7,673

SOURCE: The Europa Yearbook.

* provisional

The production of iron ore in West Germany remained far below the growing demand. Recourse had, therefore, to be made extensively to the importing of iron ore, mainly from Sweden. The main reason for a reduction in the proportion of domestic ore supplied to blast furnaces, is that a substantial part of domestic ore can no longer compete in price with high-grade ore offered from abroad. By the beginning of 1962, the proportions of domestic ore consumed by blast furnaces had gone down to less than 15 percent.

Just as in iron ore mining, so in the extraction of metallic ores (lead and zinc), unprofitable undertakings have had to be closed down. In this branch of industry, too, the gaps in requirements have had to be filled largely by imports.

The number of miners working underground, which reached a peak in the autumn of 1957, with more than 380,000, had gone down to 275,000 by February, 1962.

9. Industry

West Germany is a typical industrial country. In September, 1961, there were approximately 94,200 industrial enterprises. Of those, about 1.3% were large-sized businesses, employing 1,000 or more; 6.5% were medium sized concerns, employing from 200 to 999, and 48% were smaller businesses with from 10 to 199 employees. Very small concerns engaged in work of a specialized nature and with a staff of less than 10, comprised 44% of the total number of enterprises. However, 81% of all persons employed in industry are in establishments having a staff over 100.

In West Germany, including West Berlin, about 8.5 million persons were employed in industry out of a total of roughly 22 million in the whole of

the economy.

The output of selected West German industries (Excluding Berlin) in 1961 - 1964, was as follows:

	Unit	1961	1962	1963	1964
Electricity	Million k Wh	124,563	135,447	n.a.	164,448
Pig-iron	'000 metric tons	25,431	24,251	22,909	27,182
Steel Ingots	"	32,728	31,893	31,022	36,702
Rolled Steel	"	21,861	21,589	20,990	24,954
Motor Spirit	"	6,539	7,262	8,176	9,000
Diesel Oil	"	5,573	6,155	7,246	6,788
Cement	"	27,144	28,593	29,217	33,632
Potash (K ₂ O)	"	2,044	1,938	1,948	2,201
Sulphuric Acid (SO ₃)	"	2,533	2,531	2,707	2,940
Soda (Na ₂ CO ₃)	Metric tons	1,063,378	1,011,654	1,054,512	1,133,631
Caustic Soda	"	810,928	901,056	1,046,514	1,122,101
Chlorine	"	724,604	801,395	919,592	1,017,211
Calcium Carbide	"	1,088,802	994,357	1,067,239	1,051,060
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (n)	"	1,142,485	1,173,209	1,220,966	1,264,818
Phosphatic Fertilizers (P ₂ O ₆)	"	721,244	784,011	843,456	909,759
Artificial Resins, Plastics	"	1,072,871	1,248,688	1,426,630	1,745,861
Artificial Fibres	"	295,578	337,282	373,422	436,696
Aluminium	"	172,558	177,824	208,782	219,918
Copper	"	232,433	238,441	235,207	238,761
Zinc	"	185,524	171,161	156,737	155,992
Lead	"	203,617	216,417	229,541	223,296
Tyres and Tubes	"	242,135	250,208	269,652	305,481
Wool and Cotton Yarns	"	516,934	496,727	488,724	500,996
Machine Tools	"	337,399	364,810	305,450	307,612
Internal Combustion Engines	"	118,551	111,100	100,781	122,400
Agricultural Machinery	"	362,371	315,410	321,994	405,487
Textile Machinery	"	95,102	92,419	89,507	103,991
Motor Cars, Lorries, Buses	Number	2,147,298	2,351,699	2,661,984	2,903,967
Motor Cycles and Bicycles	"	1,464,159	1,256,331	1,205,941	1,254,649
Radio and Television Sets	"	5,701,615	5,284,204	5,428,919	5,915,021
Clocks and Watches	'000	33,004	31,936	28,294	32,139
Shoes	'000 pairs	150,471	155,749	158,792	161,225
Cameras	Thousand DM	284,916	232,879	231,932	260,051

SOURCE: The Europa Yearbook.

In West Germany, the main emphasis in industrial production is on the manufacturing output. In 1961, this sector accounted for 89% of total production.

The breakdown is as follows:

Basic materials and production goods industries	25%
Capital goods industries	32%
Consumer goods industries	18%
Food industry	14%
Mining	5%
Power generation	4%
Building trade	2%
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>

Focal points of industrial activity are the Rhine-Ruhr district, the Rhine-Main area, and South-West Germany. The North German coastal area, too, is becoming increasingly industrialized.

Germany's manufacturing is concentrated here mainly because of the location of large coal fields in the area. The availability of other minerals in this section, has also attracted manufacturers. However, there are highly industrialized areas in the non-mineralized parts of the country. Such factors as ports, urban markets, labour supply, agricultural resources, and electric power sites, have fostered the evolution of manufacturing enterprises in widely scattered parts of the country.

The West German Government has a substantial stake in the country's industry, dating back to the post War I period. A denationalization program, begun in 1959, is proceeding slowly.

The Government has participation ranging from 25% to 100%, in 230 companies, whose sales in 1963 amounted to nearly \$2 billion, who employed some 220,000 people, and turned out 2.5% of the country's total industrial production.

Despite the fact, that handicrafts in many regions were superseded by industry, small engines and a host of engine-tools and machine-tools have made branches of handicraft industries competitive once more. At the same time, technological development has given handicraft industries new fields of endeavour.

West Germany's handicraft industries as at June 30, 1961, accounted for 3,478,000 employees, and total turnover in 1961 of \$21,025 million.

10. Electricity

The most important source of power used for producing electricity in West Germany is still coal. West Germany has relied for many years on extensive resources of bituminous coal and lignite in the Ruhr area to supply its power plants.

Consumption of coal for production of electricity in West Germany in 1961 - 1963, was as follows:

	<u>Soft Coal</u>	<u>Hard Coal</u>
	<u>Million KWh</u>	
1961	32,856	75,597
1962	36,153	83,535
1963	39,844	90,208

SOURCE: Statistisches Jahrbuch, 1965.

Mining expenses are however, increasing and West Germany, as many other countries, is finding it necessary to excavate ever deeper for coal.

Water power is also used extensively, particularly in South Germany, for the generation of light and power.

According to the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, installed capacity of electric energy in West Germany in 1960 - 1964, was as follows: (1)

<u>Code (2)</u>	<u>Type (3)</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Thousand Kw.</u>						
1 + P	Total	27,665	29,102	31,207	33,977	36,145
	Hydro	3,349	3,475	3,511	3,566	3,693
P	Total	17,203	17,799	19,161	21,071	23,644
	Hydro	2,956	3,081	3,109	3,164	3,289

See Page 18 for Notes-

- NOTE: (1) Beginning in 1960, figures for West Germany, include those of the Saar.
- (2) Code P = enterprises generating primarily for public use.
I = industrial establishments generating primarily for own use.
I + P total installed capacity.
- (3) Type "Thermal" can be derived by subtracting "Hydro" from "Total" except in the countries in which "Nuclear" or "Geothermic" are produced.
-

In 1964, power plants in Germany, excluding West Berlin, generated 97,600 million KW hours for an 11.5% increase over the previous year. Of this amount, hydro-electric installation contributed 10.4%.

About 60% of the total hydro-electric resources in West Germany have not yet been exploited.

Energy consumption in West Germany in millions of metric tons of coal equivalent and in kilograms per capita was as follows:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
1960	203.56	3,673
1961	204.40	3,632
1962	221.60	n.a.
1963	237.93	4,121
1964	246.59	4,230

SOURCE: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook.

Of the total electricity generated, industry consumes more than 70%, private households about 12% and the remainder is used by commercial undertakings, transportation, agriculture and public facilities.

According to the West German Statistical Bureau the consumption of electricity by types of consumers, in 1961 - 1963 was as follows:

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
	<u>Million KWh</u>		
Public electricity undertakings - own use	6,240	6,916	7,712
Industry	81,906	85,760	90,822
Transportation	3,888	4,309	4,778
Trade and Handicraft	8,241	9,121	9,997
Agriculture	2,175	2,395	2,762
Households	13,877	16,058	18,345
Misc.	4,677	5,284	5,883
Loss and various	7,883	8,659	9,438
Exports	1,777	2,561	3,891

The ownership of power plants in West Germany by percentages was as follows:

Federal, State or Municipal Governments	54.2%
Private Utility Companies	3.1%
<u>Mixed Economy, Public and Private</u>	<u>42.7%</u>

The forecast of Installed Generating Capacity of West Germany in MW is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Hydro</u>	<u>Thermal</u>	<u>Nuclear</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	3,875	29,975	65	33,915
1970	3,875	42,425	1,200	47,500
1975	4,000	60,000	4,000	68,000
1980	4,000	79,000	12,000	95,000
1985	4,200	105,800	26,000	136,000

SOURCE: Atomic Handbook.

11. Nuclear Energy

In 1955 with the creation of the German Atomic Energy Commission, there began in West Germany a new era in nuclear research and development. At the same time there was founded a number of nuclear research institutes.

Although the Federal Government contributed to the development of nuclear energy, its support was only in initial aid. It did not own nuclear power plants and its policy was one of not competing with public or privately owned utilities.

West German utility companies have not been bounded by Federal directives, and have increasingly been seeking bids for nuclear power plants on the international market.

Development of diversified nuclear power reactor systems in West Germany has yielded remarkable results far sooner than originally expected. At the present time the German nuclear industry is capable of constructing reactors, and has even developed new approaches in the design and engineering of advanced reactor systems.

At present, several nuclear power plants in West Germany are already in operation. There are:

Kahl, a 15 MW Boiling Water American-designed reactor completed in 1961.

Julich, a 15 MW, high temperature, gas-cooled reactor, which began operations in 1965.

Karlsruhe, a 50 MW, heavy-water-moderated gas-cooled natural uranium fuelled reactor. This is one of the longest heavy water reactors in the world.

Under construction are:

Gundremmingen (Danube), a 237 MW, Boiling Water Reactor, due for completion in 1966.

Lingen (Ems), a 250 MW, Boiling Water Reactor, scheduled for completion in 1968, and

Obrigheim (Neckar), a 283 MW, Pressurized Water Reactor, also scheduled for completion in 1968.

German efforts towards the building and operation of demonstration nuclear power plants and advanced prototype reactors have been supplemented by the construction of the first European nuclear-powered merchant vessel, 15,000 ton ore carrier, "Otto Hahn".

West Germany has natural uranium deposits, which would favour the selection of the natural uranium type of reactor. The uranium fields are in the Ellweiler district and Lengenfeld. Moreover these deposits proved larger than had originally been expected.

Money expended by the Federal and State (Land) Governments in West Germany, for peaceful uses of atomic energy, was as follows:

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Land</u>
	<u>(Millions of dollars)</u>	
1961	62.29	26.21
1962	83.49	30.02
1963	109.84	56.52
1964	121.31	Not available
1965	136.91	Not available

The West German nuclear power programme evolved as a result of considerable initiative and active participation by industry. Industrial experts reckon that by 1975 it will be possible to market atomic energy at the same price as electricity or gas.

The major field in which radioisotopes are used in West Germany are: radiation, hydrology and industrial techniques, and for sterilization. In 1963, 60,000 curries of radioactive isotopes were used in West Germany.

12. Gross National Product

West Germany is the second most important manufacturing nation in the western world and has the second largest G. N. P. At market prices the G. N. P. reached \$103.1 billion in 1964, which was 9.6% above the 1963 total of \$94.2 billion. At constant prices the growth rate was 6.5%.

The G. N. P. of West Germany at market prices, 1955 - 1964, was as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MILLIONS U.S. \$</u>
1955	44,210
1958	56,710
1959	61,550
1960	70,100
1961	80,880
1962	87,630
1963	94,200
1964	103,000
1965	112,200

The breakdown of West Germany's G. N. P., in 1961 prices, (Federal Area excluding West Berlin and Saarland) was as follows:

<u>CONTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMIC SECTORS</u>	<u>MILLIONS \$</u>	<u>% SHARE</u>
Agriculture and forestry, fishery	4,425	5.7
Mining and power industry	3,700	4.8
Manufacturing trades	33,250	42.8
Building trade	5,475	7.0
Trade	10,275	13.2
Transport and communications	4,075	5.2
Banking and insurance	2,625	3.4
House-letting	2,250	2.9
State	5,875	7.6
Other services	5,650	7.4
Gross National Product	77,600	100.

Source: Facts about Germany

From the point of view of the origin of the G. N. P., production and capital goods and durable consumer goods were mainly responsible for development. 54.6% of the G. N. P. represented manufacturing, mining and power and construction sectors.

Utilization of the G. N. P. in West Germany (excluding West Berlin, including Saarland) in current 1961 prices was as follows:

<u>HOW UTILIZED</u>	<u>MILLIONS U.S. \$</u>	<u>% SHARE</u>
Private consumption	44,075	56.8
State consumption	10,925	14.1
Investment:		
Equipment	9,675	12.5
Buildings	9,725	12.5
Stocks	1,500	1.9
Exports of goods and services	18,475	23.8
- Imports of goods and services	- 16,775	- 21.6
<hr/>		
Gross National Product	77,600	100
<hr/>		

Source: Facts about Germany

Growth of West Germany's economy in the last decade has been particularly impressive when compared with the position in other Western countries.

It is expected that the G. N. P. through 1966 will gain close to 4% per annum in real terms.

13. Foreign Trade

Immediately after the end of the Second World War, there was no German external trade in the actual meaning of the term. Raw materials were exported and foodstuffs were imported. Gradually, raw material for industrial purposes was included in the import programme. Raw materials imported were, however, intended exclusively for the manufacture of

articles for export in order to pay for the goods imported.

In company with most of the other European countries, at the end of 1958, West Germany went over to the free convertibility of currency.

Before the currency reform, imports could be covered by exports, to the extent of only some 40%. The majority of imports were paid for out of Allied funds. From 1950 this foreign aid was rapidly reduced, and even by 1951 the full payment of all imports was insured by the yield from exports.

Today West Germany occupies an exceptionally favourable position in international trade. It became the world's second largest importer in 1965, after the United States. German world-wide imports in 1965 came to \$17.5 billion. The United States imports from all sources last year amounted to \$23.9 billion. (Both figures were calculated by IMF on the CIF basis).

West German exports in 1965 were \$17,895 million while United States exports were \$27,062 million. Both F. O. B.

In 1965, West Germany had an export surplus of U. S. \$300 million, compared with U. S. \$1,500 million in 1964. Imports were up 19.8% (to \$17,600 million), exports were up 10.5% (to \$17,900 million). The largest import increase was in finished products, a result of higher domestic prices, and the fact that most German industries were working at full capacity.

West Germany's imports by commodity groups (SITC classification) were:

The table below shows West Germany's imports from all countries and from Canada, total and percentage of total:

SITC Number	Item	1963			1964			1965		
		Total Thousand U.S. Dollars	Canada as Percent- tage of Total		Total Thousand U.S. Dollars	Canada as Percent- tage of Total		Total Thousand U.S. Dollars	Canada as Percent- tage of Total	
0	Food and live animals	2,508,138	68,105	2.72	2,723,299	60,109	2.21	3,342,562	63,072	1.89
1	Beverages and tobacco	263,660	2,593	0.98	279,823	3,417	1.22	308,614	1,476	0.49
2	Crude materials excl. fuels	2,232,643	51,564	2.31	2,688,476	61,815	2.30	2,823,935	81,998	2.90
3	Mineral fuels, etc.	1,225,436	241	0.02	1,341,571	759	0.06	1,364,129	-	-
4	Animal vegetable oil, fat	139,156	-	-	158,415	-	-	193,274	426	0.22
5	Chemicals	561,399	2,360	0.42	672,601	2,816	0.42	839,903	2,785	0.33
6	Basic Manufactures	2,808,764	38,399	1.37	3,414,709	48,101	1.41	4,083,795	54,142	1.33
7	Machines, transport equip- ment	1,505,492	13,206	0.88	1,746,561	10,103	0.58	2,302,241	15,356	0.67
8	Misc. manufactured goods	689,883	1,733	0.25	846,041	1,815	0.21	1,127,070	5,668	0.50
9	Goods not classified by kind	1,084,233	7,873	0.73	741,880	5,918	0.80	1,086,673	2,681	0.25
	TOTAL	13,018,804	186,074	1.43	14,613,376	194,853	1.33	17,472,196	227,604	1.30

NOTE: - Not Applicable

SOURCE: Commodity Trade Statistics, United Nations, 1963 - 1965.

German imports in recent years have been growing rapidly and in all probability will continue to do so. This trend was facilitated by a reduction in duties designed to stimulate imports in an attempt to alleviate the tension between supply and demand. Most of the tariff cuts were of significance, in terms of trade, to the EEC countries.

West Germany's imports in total (Million U. S. dollars CIF) and percentage yearly increases were as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PRECEDING YEAR</u>
1962	12,280	12.24
1963	13,019	6.02
1964	14,613	12.24
1965	17,473	19.57

The expansion of imports in Germany in 1965 have been particularly pronounced in finished manufactures and food. Unfavourable weather conditions in the spring and summer of 1965, were largely responsible for rising food imports. The rise in imports of raw materials and semi-manufactures slowed down in 1965 after brisk stockbuilding in 1964.

With food consumption rising there has been a substantial increase in the amount of foodstuffs imported into West Germany.

According to "Statistisches Jahrbuch 1965", West Germany imported (in million DM):

<u>COMMODITY IMPORTS</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Fruit and vegetables	2,650	3,502	3,324	3,624
Cereals and Mill-products	1,423	2,141	1,415	1,660
Edible fats and oils	1,190	1,078	1,154	1,388
Meat and meat products	898	1,262	1,125	1,292
Eggs and products	694	528	491	371

It is characteristic that in recent years in Germany there has been a reduction in the consumption of cereals and potatoes and an increase in the consumption of fruit, and food of animal origin.

The most important supplier to West Germany is the United States, followed by France, Holland and Italy.

The Table below shows West German imports by selected countries and their percentage share of total imports, 1963-1965:

WEST GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE WITH THE SELECTED COUNTRIES, TOTAL (IN THOUSAND
U.S. DOLLARS) AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORTS

	1963		1964		1965	
	Total	Per- centage of Total	Total	Per- centage of Total	Total	Per- centage of Total
United States of America	1,986,830	15.26	2,016,667	13.80	2,295,910	13.14
Canada	186,168	1.43	194,855	1.33	227,604	1.30
Argentina	138,403	1.06	144,203	0.99	175,970	1.01
Brazil	148,711	1.14	176,906	1.21	204,125	1.17
Venezuela	142,075	1.09	125,649	0.86	92,023	0.53
Belg. Lux.	840,775	6.46	1,075,767	7.36	1,353,375	7.75
France	1,375,489	10.57	1,567,179	10.72	1,960,501	11.22
Italy	926,588	7.12	1,117,133	7.64	1,640,731	9.39
Netherlands	1,199,066	9.21	1,337,218	9.15	1,705,795	9.76
United Kingdom	612,241	4.70	688,217	4.71	771,635	4.42
Denmark	300,166	2.31	315,274	2.16	370,361	2.12
Norway	170,753	1.31	193,515	1.32	215,276	1.23
Sweden	504,201	3.87	575,579	3.94	617,335	3.53
Austria	341,525	2.62	379,302	2.60	425,157	2.43
Switzerland	419,832	3.22	445,344	3.05	524,140	3.00
Spain	148,266	1.14	191,167	1.31	209,296	1.20
Finland	153,306	1.18	164,042	1.12	177,298	1.01
USSR	163,694	1.26	170,429	1.17	210,505	1.20
Iran	221,451	1.70	175,270	1.20	154,698	0.89
Australia	97,896	0.75	115,282	0.79	120,770	0.69
Other Countries	<u>2,941,368</u>	<u>22.60</u>	<u>3,444,378</u>	<u>23.57</u>	<u>4,019,691</u>	<u>23.01</u>
TOTAL	13,018,804	100.00	14,613,376	100.00	17,472,196	100.00

SOURCE: Commodity Trade Statistics, United Nations, 1963 1965.



West German exports are enjoying continuing and expanding foreign demand. This demand is not only evident in the EEC countries, but also from the entire Western World. German economists forecast an overall rise of German merchandise exports of approximately 10-12% yearly.

West Germany exports by commodity groups (SITC classification) to all countries and to Canada, total and percentage of total were as follows:



The table below shows West Germany's exports to all Countries and to Canada, total and percentage of total:

SITC Number	Item	1963			1964			1965		
		Total		Canada as Percent- tage of Total	Total		Canada as Percent- tage of Total	Total		Canada as Percent- tage of Total
		Thousand U.S. Dollars	To World		Thousand U.S. Dollars	To World		Thousand U.S. Dollars	To World	
0	Food and live animals	240,283	1,378	0.57	295,429	1,504	0.51	370,471	1,809	0.48
1	Beverages and tobacco	48,197	495	1.03	52,177	740	1.42	64,101	833	1.30
2	Crude materials excl. fuels	394,309	680	0.17	437,540	825	0.19	518,126	600	0.12
3	Mineral fuels etc.	816,831	-	-	781,528	473	0.06	728,037	348	0.05
4	Animal, Vegetable oil, fat	39,087	102	0.26	45,001	265	0.59	60,232	239	0.40
5	Chemicals	1,646,308	12,026	0.73	1,886,528	14,420	0.76	2,077,417	16,700	0.80
6	Basic Manufactures	3,162,765	32,766	1.04	3,536,060	34,361	0.97	3,986,712	51,851	1.30
7	Machines, transport equip- ment	6,817,143	66,198	0.97	7,531,313	78,406	1.04	8,269,305	96,853	1.17
8	Misc. manufactured goods	1,283,627	18,840	1.47	1,439,805	20,684	1.44	1,572,492	23,093	1.47
9	Goods not classified by kind	167,001	593	0.36	209,688	1,561	0.74	245,459	652	0.27
	TOTAL	14,615,551	133,078	0.91	16,215,069	153,239	0.95	17,892,352	192,978	1.08

NOTE: - Not Applicable

SOURCE: Commodity Trade Statistics, United Nations, 1963 - 1965.

West German exports in total (in million U.S. dollars F.O.B.) and percentage yearly increases were as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PRECEDING YEAR</u>
1962	13,264	4.55
1963	14,616	10.19
1964	16,215	10.94
1965	17,895	10.36

By selected countries, West German exports were as follows:

WEST GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE WITH THE SELECTED COUNTRIES, TOTAL (IN THOUSAND U.S. DOLLARS) AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORTS

	1963		1964		1965	
	Total	Percentage of Total	Total	Percentage of Total	Total	Percentage of Total
United States of America	1,050,730	7.19	1,197,045	7.38	1,435,918	8.03
Canada	133,124	0.91	153,239	0.95	192,978	1.08
Argentina	91,233	0.62	107,732	0.67	115,105	0.64
Brazil	123,718	0.85	91,037	0.56	89,617	0.50
Venezuela	75,688	0.52	88,435	0.55	106,396	0.59
Belg. Lux.	1,039,136	7.11	1,221,028	7.53	1,391,049	7.77
France	1,611,450	11.03	1,856,764	11.45	1,948,738	10.89
Italy	1,368,128	9.36	1,146,988	7.07	1,123,074	6.28
Netherlands	1,433,171	9.81	1,684,953	10.39	1,843,477	10.30
United Kingdom	555,078	3.80	679,810	4.19	701,535	3.92
Denmark	446,018	3.05	526,019	3.24	581,679	3.25
Norway	295,869	2.02	312,500	1.93	348,116	1.95
Sweden	747,348	5.11	814,790	5.02	938,721	5.25
Austria	735,921	5.04	823,215	5.08		
Switzerland	1,073,275	7.34	1,138,425	7.02	1,158,480	6.47
Spain	269,317	1.84	323,327	1.99	419,815	2.35
Finland	205,362	1.41	239,752	1.48	292,440	1.63
USSR	153,628	1.05	193,547	1.19	146,532	0.82
Iran	100,331	0.69	112,164	0.69	157,536	0.88
Australia	130,666	0.89	149,550	0.92	167,925	0.94
Other Countries	2,976,360	20.36	3,354,659	20.70	4,733,221	26.46
TOTAL	14,615,551	100.00	16,214,979	100.00		

SOURCE: Commodity Trade Statistics, United Nations, 1963 - 1965

The most important consuming country of West Germany's commodities is France. It is followed by the Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium and Luxembourg. The United States occupies fifth place.

It is interesting that West Germany abandoned its stand against granting longer-term credits to the communist countries, thereby breaching the Berne Agreement. Recent West German trade missions to Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Rumania made it clear that Germany was willing to underwrite exports on a seven-year payment term.

Western Germany is one member of the European Economic Community. The core of EEC is a customs union. This is further complemented by the freedom of enterprises to open branches anywhere in the EEC area, by transportation co-ordination and a free exchange of capital and services.

In order that genuine competition shall not be nullified by the abolition of customs duties and quotas through subsidies and grants, all such measures are forbidden, except for a very few exceptions.

Powers that are to devolve on the Community are: Agricultural and transportation policies, cartel and monopoly control and the issuance of guiding principles for capital business.

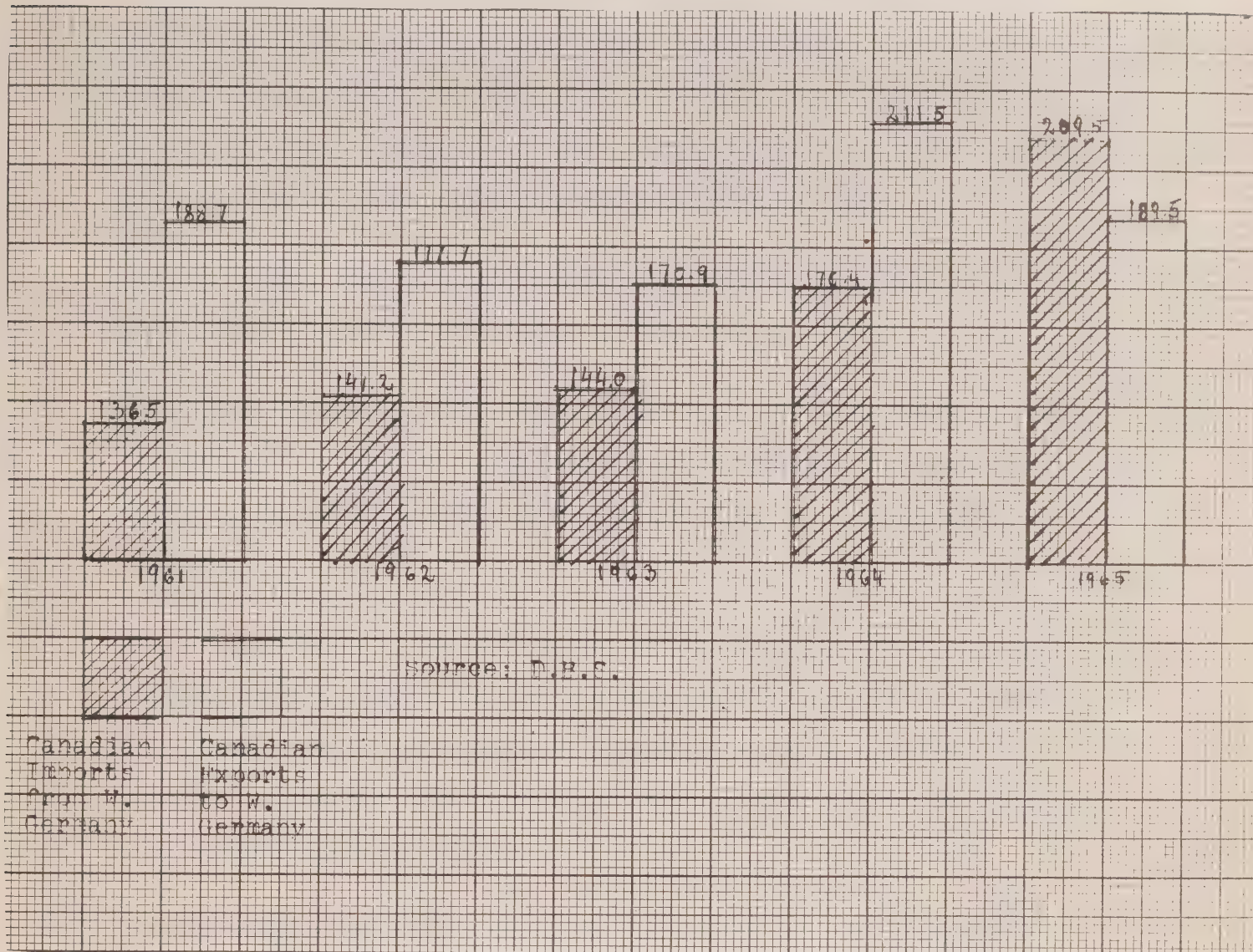
West Germany's chief trading partners are the members of EEC. In 1964, 36.4% of West Germany's exports went to EEC countries and 27.2% to members of EFTA countries; while 34.7% of West Germany's imports come from EEC countries, and only 18.2% from EFTA countries. However, the United States remains West Germany's largest single supplier.

The West German Government feels that contacts between the EEC and both Great Britain and other EFTA countries should be widened and intensified and take as practical a form as possible.

Changes in the pattern of West Germany's foreign trade resulted from a return to normal economic conditions. The share of food products and raw materials, as a portion of total imports, decreased while the imports of finished products increased.

14. Canadian Foreign Trade with West Germany

West Germany is Canada's fourth most important trading partner. Our Foreign Trade with West Germany during 1960-1965, was as follows:



With the exception of 1965, our trade balance with West Germany in recent years has been positive.

The most important Canadian export items to West Germany were industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods including nickel, zinc, lead, copper, aluminium, iron ore, asbestos, wood pulp and agricultural products (mainly wheat). But there has been an encouraging increase

in finished products, which should continue in the future, particularly if German industrial growth slows as a result of labour shortages.

It is fair to say that the German market is wide open to almost every type of Canadian good, provided they are competitive. The tariff is not prohibitive, although recent tariff changes, under the EEC regulations, have given our European competitors an advantage.

In West Germany there are opportunities for Canadian exporters to expand existing exports and to introduce new lines of goods.

The labour shortage in West Germany, along with resulting upward pressures on wages and the need to re-equip many existing plants, to remain competitive, has given rise to demands for all types of labour-saving devices.

The dominant trend in the West German economy today is towards mechanization, rationalization and labour saving in both the industrial and the domestic fields. This means an expanding demand for automated equipment, automatic vending machines, labour saving office equipment and labour saving shop fittings.

Labour-saving items for the home, such as dishwashers, mixers and prepared food products of all types, are becoming popular because of the increasing number of housewives entering the labour force.

Imports of paper and paperboard into Germany is now dominated by European producers, principally Scandinavian. The rising consumption of paper and paperboard in West Germany may also give opportunities

to Canadian exporters. Future Scandinavian sources of supply are inadequate to meet the growing European demand.

Other opportunities for our exporters are in markets for automotive maintenance and service equipment. West Germany ranks second among the world's automobile manufacturers. It produces nearly 50% of all cars made on the European continent. At the same time, German motor vehicle registrations are climbing steadily.

Recent motor vehicle registrations are as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>000's</u>
1960	8,003.7
1961	8,825.4
1962	9,714.0
1963	10,486.5
1964	11,284.5

Possibilities exist for increases in Canadian molybdenum, vanadium, columbium and titanium exports to West Germany. These hard-to-get metals are used in specialty steels where production in West Germany is rising fast.

Building materials also represent possibilities for expanded Canadian exports. According to "Germany Reports", published by the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government of Germany (Edition 1964) from 1950 to 1961 inclusive, a total of \$30,500 million was raised for housing purposes. A sample test of housing accommodation throughout

West Germany shows that about 900,000 dwellings are unfit for habitation and will have to be demolished. Some 3.5 million dwellings require reconstruction and 3.4 million dwellings need improvements.

In spite of the fact that the German market for leather is decreasing, Germany will continue to import hides and skins for its leather industry. These are further opportunities for Canadian exporters. Germany is an interesting market for leather coats, jackets and other leather goods.

Canadian exports of consumer items should also be explored as West German prosperity and the demand for wider choices increase.

There have been important increases in the sale of Canadian furs and fur garments in West Germany.

In Germany there are new opportunities for consumer goods in the leisure and recreational fields. These include, camping trailers, hockey equipment and skates.

Prospects for Canadian raw plastics, in bulk and in end products, are also good.

Despite the fact, that with the progressive implementation of the Rome Treaty, our exports into the German market face an increased tariff hurdle, the outlook is favourable and we should continue to achieve our share of Germany's increasing requirements.

The following tables show Canadian imports and exports of selected commodities with West Germany.

Canadian Imports of Selected Commodities from West Germany

1964 - 1965 - and January - June 1965 - 1966

	1964 \$000's	1965 \$000's	Jan. to June 1965 \$000's	Jan. to June 1966 \$000's
Rubber Belts and Belting, Conveying	1,169	138	3	269
Flannel Napped Fabric Cotton, Colored	801	1,117	580	670
Concrete Reinf. Bars Carbon Steel	2,352	3,502	1,486	1,061
Bars, Carbon Steel, Hot Rolled, NES	848	2,706	579	697
Wire Rods, Steel, Hot Rolled	2,703	3,851	1,467	880
Plates Carb. Steel, 60 inches or less NES	770	2,568	1,452	689
Plates Carb. Steel Over 60 to 100, NES	542	4,129	2,124	1,247
Sheet Carbon Steel, 24-51 inches	25	1,157	12	1,233
Bearing Pile, Carbon Steel	164	1,094	291	878
Wire, Steel, for Wire Rope	952	1,220	530	-
Chain for Agricultural Implements	886	1,070	-	-
Pipe Fittings Iron Steel Welding	1,211	1,986	797	791
Colourless Sheet Glass, not over 34 oz.	1,094	1,014	465	427
Ball Bearings, Unmounted NES	960	1,043	276	344
Roller Bearings	575	1,153	519	473
Conveyors, Conveying system and parts	2,082	217	71	683
Lathes, Metal working, and parts	1,401	1,637	928	544
Paper converting machinery and parts	1,456	1,302	358	334
Offset, lithographing presses	1,780	1,297	769	434
Knitting Machinery and parts	586	1,043	379	449
Plastic Industry Machinery and parts	695	1,243	543	187
Combine Reaper - Thresher	589	1,190	469	1,219
Wheel Tractors, Diesel Type	2,072	1,128	-	-
Closed Sedans, New	31,370	38,011	15,947	13,031
Station Wagons, New	6,035	5,135	1,699	2,115
Parts of Motor Vehicle Engines, NES	1,178	1,707	1,072	618
Parts and access for motor vehicle	1,867	2,576	2,030	1,875
Telegraph Apparatus, equipment and parts	1,263	1,484	598	695
Parts of Domestic Sewing Machines	876	1,426	680	173
Cameras, still picture	774	1,089	300	352
Total Canadian Imports	170,392	209,517	88,199	104,198

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES TO WEST GERMANY

<u>COMMODITIES</u>	<u>1963</u> \$000	<u>1964</u> \$000	<u>1965</u> \$000
Wheat	45,540	47,415	36,486
Other grains	6,168	5,750	5,244
Flaxseed	1,311	2,591	3,629
Other seeds	953	1,066	4,538
Aircrafts & engines & parts	9,015	9,602	4,972
Aluminum	14,294	20,835	8,405
Copper	4,825	4,827	6,340
Nickel	4,505	7,572	7,304
Zinc	1,650	6,765	5,461
Asbestos	11,399	11,566	12,472
Iron ore	2,790	2,754	7,106
Tobacco	2,021	2,651	495
Furs	1,399	2,398	2,717
Veneers, plywood	1,636	2,712	4,367
Lumber	1,596	2,419	3,041
Pig iron	1,553	1,409	3,014
Iron & steel products	771	1,582	2,679
Scrap iron & steel	4	3,532	1
Magnesium	494	1,374	1,477
Plastics & synthetic rubber	4,090	3,932	4,053
Woodpulp	6,731	10,158	10,731
Cardpunch machines, computers & parts	4,100	3,952	3,219
<hr/>			
TOTAL	126,845	156,862	137,751
<hr/>			
Total Exports to West Germany	170,969	211,501	189,493

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Trade of Canada

15. Balance of Trade

According to "Statistisches Jahrbuch" West German Imports and Exports and its Balance of Trade, during 1954-1965, in Million DM, were as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>IMPORT SURPLUS (-)</u> <u>EXPORT SURPLUS (+)</u>
1954	19,337	22,035	+2,698
1955	24,472	25,717	+1,244
1956	27,964	30,861	+2,897
1957	31,697	35,968	+4,271
1958	31,133	36,998	+5,865
1959	35,823	41,184	+5,361
1960	42,723	47,946	+5,223
1961	44,363	50,978	+6,615
1962	49,498	52,975	+3,476
1963	52,277	58,310	+6,032
1964	58,839	64,920	+6,081
1965	69,930	71,600	+1,670

West Germany's Trade Balance worsened in 1965. The balance of trade in 1965 was an export surplus of 751.5 million DM (\$300 million) compared with 6,081 million DM (\$1.600 million) in 1964.

This deterioration was due mainly to changes in trade with the other member countries. While in 1964 the balance of trade with these countries had shown an export surplus for West Germany of DM 2.1 billion (\$800 million,) in 1965 it ended with DM 0.9 billion deficit (\$350 million) There was also some deterioration in the trade balance with the United Kingdom.

16. Balance of Payments

According to the Monthly Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank, West Germany's balance of payments during 1950 - 1965, was as follows:

Period	I. Net movement of gold and exchange ¹⁾	II. Balance of current items and capital movements													III. Residual item of the balance of payments ²⁾ (I less II)
		Current items						Capital transactions (capital export: —) ⁴⁾						Net balance of current items and capital move- ments	
		Net transactions in goods and services				Net transfer payments (out- flow: —)	Net overall capital trans- actions	Net long-term capital transactions			Net short-term capital transactions				
		Total	Balance of trade ⁵⁾	Services ⁶⁾				Total	Private	Official ⁷⁾	Total	Private	Official		
1950	— 564	— 407	— 2,472	— 3,012	+ 540	+ 2,065	+ 207	+ 458	.	+ 458	— 251	— 251	—	— 200	— 364
1951	+ 2,038	+ 2,341	+ 812	— 149	+ 961	+ 1,529	+ 87	— 149	—	+ 149	+ 236	+ 236	—	+ 2,428	— 390
1952	+ 2,761	+ 2,528	+ 2,368	+ 706	+ 1,662	+ 160	— 23	— 586	— 15	— 571	+ 563	+ 477	+ 86	+ 2,505	+ 256
1953	+ 3,614	+ 3,793	+ 4,244	+ 2,516	+ 1,728	— 451	+ 50	— 1,645	— 61	— 1,584	+ 1,695	+ 395	+ 1,300	+ 3,843	— 229
1954	+ 2,782	+ 3,609	+ 4,083	+ 2,698	+ 1,385	— 474	— 375	— 518	— 264	— 254	+ 143	+ 305	— 162	+ 3,234	— 452
1955	+ 1,851	+ 2,205	+ 3,039	+ 1,245	+ 1,794	— 834	— 450	— 381	— 110	— 271	— 69	+ 119	— 188	+ 1,755	+ 96
1956	+ 5,014	+ 4,485	+ 5,691	+ 2,897	+ 2,794	— 1,206	+ 52	— 555	+ 134	— 689	+ 607	+ 894	— 287	+ 4,537	+ 477
1957	+ 5,122	+ 5,878	+ 7,732	+ 4,083	+ 3,649	— 1,854	— 2,460	— 595	+ 267	— 862	— 1,865	— 55	— 1,810	+ 3,418	+ 1,704
1958	+ 3,188	+ 6,065	+ 7,955	+ 4,954	+ 3,001	— 1,890	— 2,405	— 1,557	— 507	— 1,050	— 848	— 761	— 87	+ 3,660	— 472
1959	— 2,204	+ 4,234	+ 7,481	+ 5,361	+ 2,120	— 3,247	— 6,226	— 5,461	— 1,166	— 4,295	— 765	— 1,163	+ 398	— 1,992	— 212
1960	+ 8,007	+ 4,712	+ 8,106	+ 5,223	+ 2,883	— 3,394	+ 1,751	— 136	+ 1,103	— 1,239	+ 1,887	+ 2,844	— 957	+ 6,463	+ 1,544
1961	— 1,928 ⁷⁾	+ 2,905	+ 7,340	+ 6,615	+ 725	— 4,435	— 5,136	— 4,211	+ 910	— 5,121	— 925	+ 281	— 1,206	— 2,231	+ 303
1962	— 552	— 2,093	+ 3,061	+ 3,477	— 416	— 5,154	+ 825	— 127	+ 1,046	— 1,173	+ 952	+ 358	+ 594	— 1,268	+ 716
1963	+ 2,572	+ 1,022	+ 5,980	+ 6,032	— 52	— 4,958	+ 2,223	+ 1,938	+ 3,119	— 1,181	+ 285	+ 743	— 458	+ 3,245	— 673
1964	+ 12	+ 463	+ 5,407	+ 6,081	— 674	— 4,944	— 1,963	— 792	+ 448	— 1,240	— 1,171	+ 276	— 1,447	— 1,500	+ 1,512
1965	— 1,506	— 6,071	— 211	+ 1,203	— 1,414	— 5,860	+ 2,651	+ 818	+ 2,105	— 1,287	+ 1,833	+ 630	+ 1,203	— 3,420	+ 1,914

Since the second quarter of 1964 the West German Balance of Payments has resulted in a consistently large deficit as against previous large surpluses. The reversal reflected a sharp deterioration of the trade balance, a continuous increase in the net payments of services and public transfers, and the cessation of formerly large net inflows of private long-term capital. Deficits have partly been offset by short-term capital transactions, which have, on balance, produced sizeable surpluses.

Increasing deficits on service transactions mainly result from large remittances abroad, made by foreign workers in West Germany, and by higher tourist spendings abroad.

In 1965 this deterioration, however, was not taken too seriously. In view of the currency reserves, amounting to about DM 28 billion, there is widespread opinion that West Germany could afford a deficit balance of payments situation after many years of high foreign exchange surpluses.

Although the current account in the balance of payments showed a surprisingly high deficit amounting to DM 6.2 billion in 1965, the loss in foreign exchange at the Bundesbank amounted to only DM 1.5 billion.

The remaining balance of DM 4.7 billion was mainly the result of foreign borrowing by industries and public authorities. Inflows of credit and capital prevented an outflow of foreign exchange proportional to the deficit of the current account.

For 1966 the trend towards a rising deficit on services and transfer payments will probably weaken because payments under the Israel Indemnification Treaty were terminated last April. The growth of foreign

workers' remittances abroad should also slow down with a smaller intake of foreign labour.

The current account deficit has been partly financed out of a net inflow of capital; gold and foreign exchange reserves have declined a little, but remain large.

Bonn's monetary reserves, as of April 15, 1966, stood at \$7,064.5 million, 61% of which was held in gold.

17. Trade Policy

The West German market is free with a minimum of controls. All transactions in foreign trade and transactions requiring international payments are, in principle, free and unrestricted. Dollar exchange is readily obtainable in any amount.

Import restrictions are permitted only for the protection of certain sectors of the economy or for the following other reasons:

- a) Obligations incurred under international agreements notified by Germany.
- b) Retaliation against similar measures introduced by other countries.
- c) National security, including embargoes.

German Custom Tariffs conform to the treaties establishing the European Economic Community.

West Germany, originally a low-tariff country, is now moving up to the EEC's common level with respect to imports from the outside world.

To encourage imports, as an anti-inflationary measure, the Government in 1964 introduced unilaterally advanced tariff cuts on EEC products

and slightly reduced tariffs on outside imports where these were higher than EEC's common outer tariff.

The basis of duty assessment in West Germany is "ad valorem." Tariff rates are, in general, moderate and range from 5-25 percent on most finished products. Duty-free treatment is applied to certain basic foodstuffs and industrial raw materials. There are special "in quota" duty rates, extended tariff reductions on certain commodities, when imported from specified countries during a specified period of time.

Most products may be imported into West Germany and West Berlin, free of import licenses or other controls. Exceptions are agricultural commodities subject to quantitative restrictions which may be imported under quotas established by the German authorities.

17a. Foreign Investment

In W. Germany, there is no foreign investment approval mechanism. Foreigners can establish or purchase enterprises in Germany without special license or permission, acquire securities, land or mortgages, receive loans from abroad, maintain bank accounts in local or foreign currency, and receive from overseas, or transfer abroad, unlimited payments of dividend and interest. The only requirement is that foreign investors inform the Landeszentral bank of their investments for statistical purposes.

According to the "Bundesbank" total German direct investment abroad, from 1952 to June 30, 1965, amounted to 7,812,237,700 DM (net).

German companies are increasingly looking abroad for new investment opportunities.

53.08 per cent of German foreign investments were concentrated in Europe, with 24.92 per cent in other EEC countries and 23.19 per cent in EFTA countries. The second major focus of interest was Latin America accounting for 17.00 per cent, followed by North America with 16.2 per cent.

Total German investment abroad in 1965 was divided accordingly:

	Million MD	As percentage of total
North America	1,266.5	16.2
Canada	798.0	10.21
The United States	468.5	5.99
Europe	4,146.9	53.08

	Million MD	As percentage of Total
France	722.2	9.24
Belgium - Luxembourg	699.3	8.95
Italy	332.6	4.26
Netherlands	193.6	2.47
Denmark	60.8	0.78
Austria	392.3	5.02
Switzerland	1,051.6	13.46
Great Britain	133.5	1.71
Sweden	94.0	1.20
Spain	262.0	3.35
South America	1,328.1	17.00
Brazil	846.5	10.84
Africa	449.3	5.75
Asia	257.5	3.30
Australia and Oceania	134.5	1.72

The country receiving the largest portion of West German capital was Switzerland and Brazil ranked second. In descending order other important recipients were Canada, France, Belgium - Luxembourg and the United States.

68% of the Germany's direct investment was in the form of participations. Loans to affiliated enterprises represented 25% and the remaining 7% represented capital transfers to foreign branches.

The total number of German foreign investors amounted to approximately 5,100. More than half of the total capital (3.8 billion DM) was invested in only 24 companies. The nine largest investors accounted for nearly 2.7 billion DM.

According to W. German sources, direct investment in Canada from 1952 to June 1965 was 798.0 Million DM or 10.21 per cent of total foreign W. German Investments.

In Ontario 40 important firms were the result of West German investment and represented some of the most important firms in Canada.

The net inflow of foreign direct investments to W. Germany from September 1, 1961 to June 30, 1965, totaled 6,478 million DM.

The origin of these foreign investments by geographic and economic areas were as follows:

	Million DM	As percentage of Total
Europe	3,179.4	49.08
EEC countries	1,277.1	19.71
EFTA countries	1,896.7	29.28
Developing countries	4.2	0.06
Other countries	1.4	0.02
America	3,280.9	50.65
North America	3,189.8	49.24
Central America	61.6	0.94
South America	29.5	0.46
Africa	2.0	0.03
Asia	15.5	0.24
Australia	0.2	0

The United States is the largest single foreign investor in West Germany accounting for 2,948.5 million DM or 45.52 per cent of the total.

West Germany's partners in the EEC also invested 1,277.1 million DM or 19.71 per cent of total. This was broken down as follows:

Belgium - Luxembourg	295.5 million DM or	4.56%
France	267.0 " " "	4.12%
Italy	190.0 " " "	2.93%
Netherlands	524.6 " " "	8.10%

EFTA countries made direct private investments in Germany, amounting to 1,896.7 million DM or 29.28 per cent of total. This is broken down as follows:

Great Britain	581.2 million DM or	8.97%
Norway	0.4 " " "	-
Austria	12.1 " " "	
Denmark	19.8 " " "	
Sweden	133.6 " " "	2.06%
Switzerland	1,149.6 " " "	17.75%

From Canada came 241.3 million DM or 3.72 per cent of total investments, and interestingly, from Central and South America, 91.1 million DM or 1.40 per cent of total foreign investments.

Total Swiss investment of 1,149.6 million DM as at mid-1965, largely represented non-Swiss capital. The United States' contribution was in fact, almost certainly larger than the plain figures indicated. Part of the Swiss capital was also American money.

United States direct private investment in W. Germany continues to expand. According to information from Rundt's Intelligence, United States investment in 1966 will expand by another one-third over the 1965 total.

Foreign investment in West Germany, however, is concentrated in relatively few fields; the most preferred being the petroleum, automotive and chemical industries. Other industries that have attracted considerable foreign capital include textiles, electrical products, food, rubber, non-ferrous metals and tobacco.

Selected branches of industry in W. Germany, with foreign investments are as follows:

Branch	Investment in Million DM	As % of Total
Non-ferrous metal	138.7	2.14
Fuel; oil and gasoline	1,793.0	27.68
Electrical	274.2	4.23
Autos and parts	589.2	9.09
Textiles	364.3	5.62
Food and Beverages	330.0	5.09
Transportation	272.9	4.21

According to German law, the concept of direct investment includes only capital "inflows which produce long run economic benefits".

The payments of foreigners for the acquisition of shares of domestic (German) enterprises or loans to German firms without specific economic influences are not included in the foregoing statistical data, and are not identical with total foreign investment in Germany.

Following the above criteria, another German Government publication shows total foreign investment at 11.1 billion D.M. up to end of 1964. Of this total the Canadian share is 201.1 million DM or 1.8 per cent of the total.

According to another German source of information Canadian investment as at June 30, 1965 amounted to 241.3 million DM.

Taking, however, the figure of 201.0 million DM at the end of 1964, Canadian investment in Germany as a percentage of total foreign investment was sub-divided as follows:

	Total Investment	Canadian Investment	Canada as percentage of Total
Fuel: Oil refineries and Coal	2,041.2	-	-
Steel Construction, Machinery, Car and Ship building	1,872.3	34.7	1.85
Food and Beverages	1,187.5	-	-
Chemical Industry, Plastics, Rubber and Asbestos goods	1,159.4	1.3	0.11
Electronic, Mechanic, Optic, Musical and Sporting goods	1,006.1	0.2	0.02
Trade	815.7	132.4	16.23
Energy, Water resources, Mining	748.8	-	-
Iron and Non-Ferrous Metals	644.0	25.0	3.88
Stones, Ceramic, Glass and Construction	382.5	-	-
Insurance, Finance, Investment	271.2	2.5	0.92
Credit Institutions	265.4	1.1	0.41
Leather and Textile	254.0	0.5	0.20
Transportation	163.7	2.5	1.53
Services	150.9	0.5	0.33
Lumber, Paper, Printing	150.8	0.1	0.07
Agriculture	10.4	-	-
Miscellaneous	11.2	0.3	2.67
Total	11,135.1	201.1	1.81

(Source: Wirtschaft und Statistik.)

Major Canadian investors in Germany are:

International Harvester Co. m.b.H.

Massey-Ferguson G.m.b.H.

Canada Dry G.m.b.H.

Aluminium Company of Canada

The Canadian Coleman Company, Ltd.

Aero Tool Works Limited

Litton Systems (Canada) Limited

Rapid economic growth in Germany with the possibility that it may become overheated, coupled with economic expansion in Canada, could encourage German investment to come to Canada and Ontario.

West Germany is also becoming increasingly concerned with the extent of American investment in Germany. So far the German Government has adopted a completely neutral policy toward foreign investment. It neither seeks to attract nor to discriminate against outside investment. It has refrained from taking a position.

Of the 100 largest German firms, ten are wholly-owned American subsidiaries and substantial U.S. interests are in many others.

Reported by, (Business Europe 17/2 1966) German manufacturers have recently discussed the danger of U.S. economic penetration with French industrial organizations.

17b. Licensing

Licensing agreements and royalties are unrestricted. Except as provided in double-tax treaties, royalties are subject to a flat 25% tax. Expenses that the foreign licensor may have had to pay to third parties in connection with the license may be deducted.

Proceeds from the sale of patents are also classified as income subject to full income tax.

Licensing under patents has become easier since July 1, 1961, through a decision of the Ministry of Justice, which gives the Patent Office (Deutsches Patentamt, Munich) and its Claims Court final jurisdiction on claims. This should speed up the process of patent licensing.

West Germany has a Double Tax Treaty with Canada.

18. Conclusion

The boom in West Germany is subsiding under pressure from the Government's budget policy and tighter credit, imposed by the German Central Bank (German Bundesbank). Investment programmes in industry are expected to rise only moderately in 1967. Credit restrictions and higher costs of borrowing are tending to slow down investment plans.

According to the latest Report of the Executive Commission of the EEC, the loss of momentum in the German economy, which first appeared in the summer of 1965 has persisted. The slowdown in the rate of expansion has been centred in the manufacturing of semi-finished and producer goods. The consumer goods sector has remained vigorous and consumer spending gives every sign of continued buoyancy.

The high rate of consumption, accompanied by a sharp inflow of foreign capital, creates an inflationary threat, which is always latent in Germany's tight labour situation. To obviate it, the Government has instituted mild measures to encourage imports and foreign borrowing in the German market, and to discourage excessive internal borrowing both at home and abroad, avoiding, if possible, a credit squeeze.

It is expected that imports in 1966 will not rise at the same pace as in 1965. Food imports into Germany should become more stable, given normal weather conditions. The sharp rise in government imports is also unlikely to continue.

Assessment of the prospects for growth in overall demand in 1966 depends, to an important extent, on the assumptions concerning budget policy and export demands.

Trends in investment demand may become less vigorous. A continuation of tight credit conditions (the re-discount rate is cut to 12.5 percent) and higher interest rates, (the Bank rate was raised from 3% in January 1965 to 4% in August 1965) should have an impact on investment, financed through the banks and capital markets.

The future supply of labour will probably increase less rapidly. It may not be possible to recruit foreign labour on such a large scale as in 1965; assuming a recovery of activity in France and Italy. Moreover, work-hours may be reduced. Recent wage agreements in West Germany have concentrated more on working time than in the past.

TABLE I

SELECTED WEST GERMAN FINANCIAL STATISTICS

		1962	1963	1964	1965
NATIONAL INCOME					
Net wages salaries social security					
<i>billion DM</i>		173.0	184.6	202.2	225.5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION					
Value added, by industry	1961 = 100				
(excluding West Berlin)					
★ Total (excl. construction)	orig adj	111 111	115 115	125 125	132 132
★ Durable manufactures (capital goods)	orig adj	112 112	114 114	123 123	132 132
★ Non durable manu. (consumer goods) (excluding food, beverages, and tobacco)	orig adj	112 112	116 116	123 123	132 132
★ Materials (basic and producer goods)	orig adj	110 110	115 115	130 130	138 138
Construction		118	122	136	138
Gross value, by commodities (excluding West Berlin)	1961 = 100				
Investment goods (excl. passenger cars) (1)	orig adj	115 115	115 115	122 122	128 128
Consumer goods (incl. passenger cars) (1)	orig adj	113 113	119 119	127 127	135 135
Commodity output	monthly averages thousand tons	2658	2585	3058	3014
Crude steel					
Commercial vehicles	thousands	33.2	39.0	43.9	43.6
Passenger cars	thousands	162.1	182.1	197.5	203.4
DELIVERIES AND ORDERS					
Manufacturing (excl. West Berlin and Saar)	deliveries in 1960 = 100				
Deliveries					
★ Total (excl. food, beverages and tobacco)	orig adj	114 114	117 117	130 130	141 141
★ Durables (capital goods)	orig adj	121 121	126 126	139 139	153 153
★ Non-durables (consumer goods)	orig adj	115 115	117 117	128 128	139 139
★ Materials (basic and producer goods)	orig adj	104 104	106 106	121 121	128 128
New orders					
★ Total (excluding food, beverages and tobacco)	orig adj	112 112	117 117	134 134	142 142
★ Domestic	orig adj	112 112	113 113	130 130	139 139
★ Export	orig adj	111 111	130 130	146 146	156 156
★ Durables (capital goods)	orig adj	118 118	125 125	144 144	156 156
★ Non-durables (consumer goods)	orig adj	113 113	117 117	130 130	139 139
★ Materials (basic and producer goods)	orig adj	104 104	107 107	123 123	127 127
CONSTRUCTION					
Permits issued, estimated costs	monthly average, billion DM				
★ Total	orig adj	2.89 2.89	2.85 2.85	3.39 3.39	3.74 3.74
★ Residential	orig adj	1.85 1.85	1.82 1.82	2.12 2.12	2.38 2.38
RETAIL SALES					
(excluding West Berlin)	1960 = 100				
★ Total (value)	orig adj	118 118	123 123	131 131	144 144
★ Total (volume)	orig adj	112 112	113 113	119 119	127 127
LABOUR					
Employment: manufacturing (all employees)	thousands	7790	7747	7805	7986
★ Unemployment (registered unemployed) (2)	orig adj	155 155	186 186	169 169	147 147
★ Jobs vacant, unfilled vacancies (2)	orig adj	574 574	555 555	609 609	649 649

1. Passenger cars defined as vehicles under 1,500 cc. 2. Monthly data refer to last day of month; annual and quarterly figures are monthly averages.

		1962	1963	1964	1965
WAGES					
Industry	1960 = 100				
★ Hourly rates (males)		119	127	136	146
★ Hourly earnings (males)		122	131	142	156
PRICES					
Producer prices (industrial products)	1960 = 100				
★ Investment goods (1)		107.2	108.3	110.2	113.5
★ Consumer goods (1)		104.6	105.8	106.6	109.2
Materials (2)		99.5	99.1	101.0	103.2
Consumer prices (3)					
★ Total		105.4	108.5	111.1	114.9
★ Non food		106.5	109.8	112.6	116.0
★ Food		104.4	107.4	109.6	113.8
FINANCE - HOME					
Money and credit	billion DM, end of period				
Money supply: currency and sight deposits		58.0	62.2	67.6	72.7
★ Credits to private sector (all credit institutions)		154.6	173.9	195.3	219.9
Short term credits to private sector (all credit institutions)		50.0	53.5	58.4	65.7
INTEREST RATES					
per cent per annum, end of period					
★ Official discount		3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00
Call money (Frankfurt)					
average of extremes		3.50	2.44	2.81	3.88
★ Treasury bill (2 to 3 months)		2.63	2.63	2.63	3.88
★ Bond yields, long term Govt. loans (fully taxed, in circulation)		6.1	6.0	6.4	7.7
Share prices					
★ Federal Statistical Office (4)	1960 = 100	76	73	84	75
FINANCE - FOREIGN					
end of period					
U.S. dollar exchange rate:					
★ Spot	cents per DM	25.01	25.16	25.15	24.96
★ Forward (90 days)	cents per DM	25.04	25.18	25.19	24.98
★ Official gold and foreign exchange holdings	million dollars	6447	7102	6970	6353
Net foreign position: commercial banks	million dollars	-530	-702	-715	-677
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS					
million DM					
Net trade (f.o.b. - c.i.f.)		3477	6032	6081	1203
★ Current balance		-2124	973	481	-6214
★ Net long-term capital		-101	1950	-814	698
Net current and capital transactions		-1359	3190	-1556	-3717
FOREIGN TRADE (5)					
Values	million dollars, monthly averages				
★ Imports c.i.f.: total	orig adj	1023 1023	1085 1085	1218 1218	1456 1456
★ Exports f.o.b.: total	orig adj	1105 1105	1218 1218	1351 1351	1491 1491
★ Trade balance (f.o.b. - c.i.f.)	orig adj	82 82	133 133	133 133	35 35
Indices					
Volume: imports	1960 = 100	123	131	146	169
Import prices:					
★ Total		95	98	100	102
★ Raw materials		93	94	96	95
★ Manufactured goods		97	97	99	100
Volume: exports		110	122	134	145
Export prices					
★ Manufactured goods		101	101	104	107

1. Product classification used for gross industrial production index. 2. Prices of industrial raw materials of domestic and foreign origin. 3. New index original base 1962 = 100 linked to former index in January 1962. 4. Industrial stocks. 5. Excluding trade with the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany.

TABLE II
WEST GERMANY

FEDERAL BUDGET
(million DM)

REVENUE	1961	1962	1963	1964 (est.)
Federal Taxation	31,299	33,823	35,203	37,840
Federal Share of Income and Corporation Taxes .	10,385	11,719	13,732	15,405
Postal Services	403	424	479	525
Withdrawal from Budget Equalisation Reserves	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	2,571	5,463	5,390	4,828
Budget Revenue Proper	44,658	51,429	54,804	58,598
Net Non-recurrent Appropriations	7,441	6,109	3,452	1,748
TOTAL REVENUE	52,099	57,538	58,255	60,346
EXPENDITURE	1961	1962	1963	1964 (est.)
Defence (incl. Occupation costs)	12,901	17,250	18,330	19,672
Social Obligations	13,868	14,511	14,951	17,038
Aid to Berlin	1,142	1,660	1,795	1,818
Subsidies, Price Equalisation, etc.	1,529	1,700	1,789	1,990
Housing	1,781	1,731	1,570	1,324
Agriculture, Transport and Trade Subsidies .	2,397	2,786	3,650	3,577
Debt Service	1,679	1,430	1,790	1,862
Miscellaneous	9,521	10,772	11,606	11,319
Budget Expenditure Proper	44,818	51,840	55,481	58,598
Net Non-recurrent and Special Appropriations .	7,441	6,109	3,286	1,748
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	52,260	57,948	58,767	60,346

1965 Estimates: Expenditure DM 63,900 million (Defence DM 20,300 million, Social Services DM 17,500 million).

LÄNDER BUDGET
(million DM)

REVENUE	1962	1963	EXPENDITURE	1962	1963
Land Taxation (less quota to Federal Budget)	28,898	29,775	Loans and Allocations	14,524	13,553
Federal and Municipal Contributions	6,889	7,991	Investments	2,826	3,442
Loans	1,556	1,688	Social Obligations	3,973	n.a.
Current Revenue and Revenues from Public Enterprises, etc. .	1,393	356	Debt Service	1,573	1,584
Miscellaneous	4,390	4,745	Wages, Salaries and Pensions .	12,944	14,392
			Miscellaneous	7,626	12,138
TOTAL REVENUE	43,126	44,555	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	43,467	45,109

EXTERNAL TRADE
SUMMARY
(million DM)

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Total Imports	44,363	49,498	52,277	58,800
Total Exports	50,978	52,975	58,310	64,900

May 1966.

TABLE III

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON PUBLIC HEALTH IN WEST GERMANY, 1963

Number of general hospitals	3,644
Total hospital beds	615,685
Number of Physicians	83,025
Number of Dentists	32,364
Number of Midwives	8,719
Trained Nurses	109,470
Pharmacists	16,879

In West Germany there is one physician for every 670 inhabitants

SOURCE: Statistisches Jahrbuch, Statistisches Bundesamt.

TABLE IV

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO GERMANY OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE

1965

Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)
WEST GERMANY			
0	FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	19 249 916	220 412 772
1	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	2 707 073	66 821 043
2	CRUDE MATRLS INEDIB EXC FUEL	25 283 098	244 415 030
3	MINERAL FUELS LUBRICANTS ETC	4 876 878	57 282 203
4	OILS & FATS; ANIMAL & VEG	1 463 046	29 336 718
5	CHEMICALS	11 175 077	127 364 822
6	MFD GOODS BY CHIEF MATERIAL	11 100 072	175 831 747
7	MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIP	44 689 641	474 503 978
8	MISC MANUFACTRD ARTICLES NEC	7 483 517	87 606 799
9	ITEMS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND	229 458	2 518 262
00	LIVE ANIMALS	10 498	123 482
01	MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	2 295 156	30 369 793
02	DAIRY PRODUCTS AND EGGS	127 120	3 124 668
03	FISH AND FISH PREPARATIONS	95 366	823 544
04	CEREALS & CEREAL PREPRTIONS	7 514 346	104 087 552
05	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	3 126 188	45 229 501
06	SUGAR SUGR PREPRTION & HONEY	156 660	1 266 678
07	COFFEE COCOA TEA SPICES ETC	20 326	712 074
08	FEEDING-STUFF FOR ANIMAL NEC	5 762 582	32 006 780
09	MISC FOOD PREPARATIONS; NEC	141 674	2 668 700
11	BEVERAGES	75 423	530 364
12	TOBACCO & TOBAC MANUFACTURES	2 631 650	66 290 679
21	HIDES SKINS FURSKINS; UNDRSSD	2 996 936	24 637 749
22	OIL-SEEDS OIL NUTS & KERNELS	10 163 268	80 513 338
23	RUBBR; CRUDE INC RCLAIM & SYN	1 920 693	18 732 959
24	WOOD; LUMBER AND CORK	2 410 005	23 967 978
25	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	1 936 897	21 037 790
26	TEXTILE FIBERS AND WASTES	2 155 309	25 250 629
27	CRUDE FERTILIZERS & MINERALS	831 384	17 505 454
28	METALLIFEROUS ORES & SCRAP	1 816 437	26 708 012
29	ANIMAL & VEG MTRL NEC CRUDE	1 052 169	6 061 121
32	COAL; COKE AND BRIQUETS	3 974 525	43 758 281
33	PETROLEUM & PETROL PRODUCTS	902 353	13 353 481
34	GAS; NATURAL & MANUFACTURED	-	170 441
41	ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	469 987	7 871 596
42	VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS; FXD	803 336	20 200 358
43	OILS PROC & WAXES VEG & ANML	189 723	1 264 764
51	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS & COMPOUND	7 197 434	79 689 101
52	MIN TAR & CRDE CHEM COAL ETC	3 555	1 568 522
53	DYEING COLORNG ETC MATERIALS	247 487	2 237 846
54	MEDICINAL & PHARM PRODUCTS	662 537	6 825 330
55	ESSENT OILS ETC & POLISH ETC	443 256	5 146 514
56	FERTILIZERS; MANUFACTURED	2 015	378 469
57	EXPLOSIVIES & PYROTECH PROD	39 574	620 617
58	RESINS SYN PLASTIC MTRLS ETC	1 201 306	15 420 716
59	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MTRL NEC	1 377 913	15 477 707
61	LEATHR & ART NEC & FURSKN DR	604 993	7 217 957
62	RUBBER MANUFACTURES; NEC	551 647	10 384 040
63	WOOD & CORK MANUFACTURES NEC	225 316	4 525 102
64	PAPER PAPERBOARD & MFRS	2 625 097	30 561 923
65	YARN FABRIC & ARTICLES TEXTLE	1 799 480	23 883 326
66	NONMETL MINERAL MANUFCTR NEC	1 007 128	10 822 593
67	IRON AND STEEL	726 344	12 925 532
68	NON-FERROUS METALS	2 554 729	57 367 328
69	MANUFACTURES OF METAL; NEC	1 005 338	18 143 946
71	MACHINERY; OTH THAN ELECTRIC	20 369 226	237 566 911
72	ELEC MACHINRY APPARATUS ETC	10 236 295	97 993 882
73	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	14 084 120	138 943 185
81	PLUMBNG ETC FIXTRS & FITNGS	237 953	1 868 513
82	FURNITURE	93 444	793 814
83	TRAVEL GOODS; HANDBAGS; ETC	1 797	104 177
84	CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES	479 622	7 194 354
85	FOOTWEAR; NEW	9 672	155 525
86	PROF INS FOTO GOODS CLKS ETC	3 194 869	40 977 376
89	MISC MANUFACTRD ARTICLES NEC	3 466 160	36 513 040
93	SPEC TRANS NOT CLASS BY KIND	212 687	2 339 012
94	ANIMALS NEC; INCL ZOO ANIMLS	16 771	179 250
001	LIVE ANIMALS	10 498	123 482
011	MEAT; FRESH; CHILLED OR FRZN	2 065 134	26 758 736
012	MEAT; DRIED; SALTED OR SMOKD	1 620	35 949
013	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS; NEC	228 402	3 575 108
022	MILK AND CREAM	1 776	519 623
023	BUTTER AND ANHYDROUS MILKFAT	-	2 098 309
024	CHEESE AND CURD	-	7 538
025	EGGS BIRD EXC SEPARATE ALBMN	125 344	499 198
031	FISH; FRSH; FRZN; SALTD; DRD	56 675	577 885
032	FISH; PREPARED OR PRES; NEC	38 691	245 659
041	WHEAT; INCL MESLIN; UNMILLED	553 375	15 748 206
042	RICE	331 843	5 090 683
043	BARLEY; UNMILLED	194 750	11 662 245
044	CORN (MAIZE); UNMILLED	6 057 811	55 950 041
045	CEREAL GRAINS; UNMILLED; NEC	371 843	15 500 029
046	WHEAT FLOUR; MEAL AND GROATS	-	29 880
047	FLOUR; MEAL AND GROATS; NEC	-	41 850
048	CEREAL FLOUR & STARCH PREPS	4 724	64 618
051	FRSH FRUIT & FRSH/DRIED NUTS	307 168	4 831 198

Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)	Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)
052	FRUITS, DRIED	247 286	2 899 782	666	POTTERY	-	21
053	FRUIT, PREP OR PRESERVED, NEC	1 327 663	24 858 634	667	PEARLS, DIAM & PREC ETC STNS	87 666	1 572
054	VEGS, FRESH, FROZEN OR DRIED	974 353	5 373 112	671	PIG IRON ETC & FERROALLOYS	283 978	4 722
055	VEGS, PREP OR PRESERVED, NEC	269 718	7 266 775	672	IRON OR STEEL PRIMARY FORMS	-	111
061	SUGAR, SYRUP AND HONEY	109 786	951 171	673	IRON OR STEEL BARS RODS ETC	29 534	3 412
062	SUGAR CONFECTIONERY & PREP	46 874	315 507	674	IRON OR STL PLATES SHEETS ETC	125 829	3 671
071	COFFEE	2 017	325 115	675	IRON OR STEEL HOOP & STRIP	55 849	1 641
072	COCOA	11 040	57 156	676	I OR S RAIL TRACK CONST MATL	-	8
073	CHOCOLATE & OTH COCOA PREP	-	42 659	677	I OR S WIRE, EXC INSLTD ELEC	21 326	1 771
074	TEA AND MATE	-	4 847	678	I OR S TUBES, PIPES & FITTING	195 096	1 602
075	SPICES	7 269	282 297	679	I OR S ROUGH CASTINGS FORGNNGS	14 732	554
081	FEED-STUFF FOR ANIMALS, NEC	5 762 582	32 006 780	681	SILVER & PLAT UNWR OR P WRKD	65 425	3 651
091	MARGARINE AND SHORTENING	51 554	1 870 001	682	COPPER AND COPPER ALLOYS	1 581 578	25 931
099	FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	90 120	798 699	683	NICKEL AND NICKEL ALLOYS	244 073	2 695
111	BEVERAGES, NONALCOHOLIC, NEC	-	23 497	684	ALUMINUM AND ALUMINUM ALLOYS	469 448	14 252
112	BEVERAGES, ALCOHOLIC	75 423	506 867	685	LEAD AND LEAD ALLOYS	11 741	-
121	TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED	2 535 091	63 605 408	686	ZINC AND ZINC ALLOYS	16 231	677
122	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	96 559	2 685 271	687	TIN AND TIN ALLOYS	-	460
211	HIDES/SKINS UNDRSSD, EXC FUR	1 290 333	11 082 118	688	URANIUM & THORIUM & THEIR AL	-	4
212	FUR SKINS, UNDRSSD	1 706 603	13 555 631	689	BASE METALS AND ALLOYS, NEC	166 233	9 594
221	OIL SEEDS, NUTS AND KERNELS	10 163 268	80 513 338	691	STRUCTURES & PARTS, NEC, MTL	42 616	956
231	RUBBER, CRD, INCL SYN&RECLMD	1 920 693	18 732 959	692	CONTAINR FOR STRGE TRANS, MTL	55 563	1 136
241	FUEL WASTE WOOD & CHARCOAL	-	8 169	693	WIRE PROD EXC INSL ELECTRIC	13 285	1 036
242	WOOD IN THE RGH OR RGHLY SQ	1 538 748	12 952 132	694	NAILS BOLTS ETC IRN STL CPFR	97 387	1 164
243	WOOD, SHAPED OR SIMPLY WORKD	871 257	11 007 081	695	TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACHINES	413 731	5 634
244	CORK, RAW AND WASTE	-	596	696	TABLE FLATWARE AND CUTLERY	6 256	918
251	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	1 936 897	21 037 790	697	HOUSEHLD WARE, EQUIP, BASE MTL	29 625	994
262	WOOL AND OTHER ANIMAL HAIR	39 053	1 622 480	698	MANUFACTURES OF BASE MTL NEC	346 875	6 303
263	RAW COTTON INCL WASTE	1 863 456	20 471 538	711	POWER GENR MACH EXC EL & PTS	2 516 508	36 412
266	MAN-MD FIB & WASTE EX GLASS	146 065	1 772 780	712	AGRI MACH APPL & PTSI TRCTRS	429 212	9 941
267	TEXTILE FAB WASTE INCL RAGS	104 197	1 369 705	714	OFFICE MACHINES AND PARTS	5 500 223	56 812
268	VEG FIB EXC COT, INCL WASTE	2 538	14 126	715	METALWORKING MACHINERY	2 871 537	17 436
271	FERTILIZERS, CRUDE	146 035	7 211 867	717	TEXTILE & LEA MACHY & PARTS	1 219 851	14 494
273	STONE, SAND, AND GRAVEL	17 362	132 970	718	MACH FOR SPECIAL IND & PARTS	1 581 274	19 399
274	SULFUR & CRUDE IRON PYRITES	2 288	3 631 179	719	MACHNRY, APPLNCES & PTS, NEC	6 250 621	83 069
275	NATRL ABRVS INC IND DIAMNDS	302 706	3 207 753	722	ELECT PRW MACHY SWTCHGR & PT	1 762 117	13 083
276	CRUDE MINERALS, NEC	362 993	3 321 685	723	ELECTRICITY DIST EQUIP & PTS	151 444	2 439
281	IRON ORES AND CONCENTRATES	-	553 403	724	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APP & PTS	3 645 263	29 570
282	IRON AND STEEL SCRAP	2 005	768 040	725	ELECT EQUIP & APPL, HH & PTS	88 982	2 780
283	NON-FERROUS MTL ORES & CONC	689 387	11 948 343	726	ELECTRO-MED, X-RAY APP & PTS	190 849	1 576
284	NON-FERROUS METAL SCRAP	1 086 045	12 965 865	729	ELECT MACHY APPR & PARTS NEC	4 397 640	48 539
285	PLATINUM ORES CONC WSTE ETC	39 000	472 361	731	RAILWAY VEHICLES & PARTS	31 390	163
291	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS, NEC	259 155	1 993 618	732	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES, VEH PTS	2 731 614	25 959
292	VEGETABLE MATERIAL NEC CRUDE	793 014	4 067 503	733	VEHICLES, NEC, AND PARTS	2 250	207
321	COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETS	3 974 525	43 758 281	734	AIRCRAFT AND PARTS	11 115 760	111 543
331	PETROLEUM, CRUDE & PTLY RFND	-	178 000	735	SHIPS, BOATS, ETC	203 106	1 069
332	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	902 353	13 175 481	812	PLUMB, HEAT, LIGHT FIXT ETC	237 953	1 868
341	GAS, NATURAL & MANUFACTURED	-	170 441	821	FURNITURE	93 444	793
411	OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, NEC	469 987	7 871 596	831	TRAVEL AND PERSONAL GOODS	1 797	104
421	OILS, VEGETABLE, FIXED, SOFT	793 175	20 104 826	841	CLTHNG NEC ELAS KNIT FAB ETC	474 772	6 846
422	OILS, VEGETABLE, FIXED, NEC	10 161	95 532	842	CLOTHING & ARTICLES OF FUR	4 850	347
431	OILS PROC & WAXES VEG & ANML	189 723	1 264 764	851	FOOTWEAR, NEW, EXC ORTHOPEDC	9 672	155
512	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	3 319 464	50 930 784	861	SCIENTIFIC ETC INSTR & APPAR	2 247 697	28 720
513	INORG CHEM ELMENTS, OXIDES, ETC	754 728	8 085 074	862	PHOTOG & CINEMATOG SUPPLIES	799 216	10 971
514	INORGANIC CHEMICALS NEC	335 699	3 808 192	863	M P FILM EXPOSED/DEVELOPED	91 639	603
515	RADIOACTIVE & ASSOC MATERIALS	2 787 543	16 865 051	864	WATCHES AND CLOCKS	56 317	680
521	COAL TAR ETC & PRODUCTS CRUDE	3 555	1 568 522	891	SOUND EQUIP ETC & MUSC INSTR	1 397 078	14 752
531	SYN DYESTUFFS, LAKES, TONERS	64 196	514 494	892	PRINTED MATTER	394 542	3 488
532	DYE TANNING EXTRACTS INC SYN	-	14 799	893	ARTCLS FINISHED, PLASTIC NEC	409 716	4 232
533	PIGMENTS, PAINTS & MATRLS NEC	183 291	1 708 553	894	PERAMBULATORS, GAMES, ETC	483 309	6 980
541	MEDICINAL & PHARM PRODUCTS	662 537	6 825 330	895	OFFICE & STATNERY SUPPL NEC	94 940	893
551	ESSENT OILS & PERFME ETC MAT	188 964	2 229 808	896	WORKS OF ART, ANTIQUES, ETC	148 861	1 897
553	PERFUMERY, COSMETICS ETC NEC	67 125	1 061 732	897	JEWELRY & RELATED ARTICLES	287 183	1 819
554	SOAPS, CLEANSERS, POLISHES ETC	187 167	1 854 974	899	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES NEC	250 531	2 448
561	FERTILIZERS, MANUFACTURED	2 015	378 469	931	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS N/CLASS	212 687	2 339
571	EXPLOSIVES & PYROTECH PROD	39 574	620 617	941	ANIMALS, LIVE, NEC, INC ZOO ANM	16 771	179
581	RESINS SYN PLASTIC MTRLs NEC	1 201 306	15 420 716	0111	BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH OR FRZN	-	132
599	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MTRL NEC	1 377 913	15 477 707	0114	POULTRY & OFFAL, FRSH OR FRZ	1 497 824	20 458
611	LEATHER	403 885	4 193 572	0116	EDBL OFALS EX PLTRY, FR, FRZ	503 336	5 712
612	LEATHER MANUFACTURES, NEC	3 033	64 428	0118	POULTRY LIVER, FR, FRZ, ETC	63 974	377
613	FUR SKINS, DRESSED	198 075	2 959 957	0138	MEAT, PREPARD OR PRSRVD, NEC	228 402	3 575
621	RUBBER MATERIALS NEC	202 678	2 244 890	0222	MILK AND CREAM, DRY	1 776	518
629	RUBBER ARTICLES NEC	348 969	8 139 150	0230	BUTTER AND ANHYDROUS MILKFAT	-	2 098
631	WOOD VENEERS, PLYWOOD, ETC	46 102	2 887 941	0250	EGGS BIRD EXC SEPARATE ALBHM	125 344	499
632	WOOD MANUFACTURES, NEC	168 358	1 530 512	0311	FISH, FRESH, CHILLED OR FRZN	18 758	250
633	CORK MANUFACTURES	10 856	106 649	0312	FISH, SALTED, DRIED OR SMOKD	19 375	220
641	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	2 381 046	28 007 194	0320	FISH PREP OR PRESERVED, NEC	38 691	245
642	PAPER/PAPERBOARD, ARTCLS OF	244 051	2 554 729	0410	WHEAT AND MESLIN, UNMILLED	553 375	15 748
651	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	783 968	10 001 236	0421	RICE IN THE HUSK OR HUSKED	295 941	2 254
652	COTTON FABRICS WOVEN ETC	94 550	914 841	0422	RICE, MILLED	35 902	11 862
653	TEXTILE FAB WOV NEC EXC COT	490 752	6 536 136	0430	BARLEY, UNMILLED	194 750	2 862
654	TRIMMINGS & OTH SMALL WARES	62 099	809 720	0440	CORN (MAIZE), UNMILLED	6 057 811	55 950
655	SPECIAL TEXT FAB A PRODUCTS	172 349	2 415 644	0451	RYE, UNMILLED	-	565
656	TEXTILE MADE-UP ARTICLES NEC	19 260	1 412 029	0452	OATS, UNMILLED	-	3 492
657	FLOOR COVERINGS TAPESTRY ETC	176 502	1 793 720	0459	CEREAL GRAINS, UNMILLED, NEC	371 843	11 441
661	CEMENT LIME FAB BLDG MAT NEC	20 970	1 191 811	0511	ORANGES, TANGERINES, FRESH	-	277
662	BRICK OTH CLAY CONSTRUCT MAT	42 053	861 360	0512	CITRUS FRUITS, FRESH, NEC	11 044	1 990
663	MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NEC	526 959	3 766 361	0514	APPLES, FRESH	69 964	338
664	GLASS	204 333	2 640 387	0517	EDBL FRSH, DRY NUTS, EXC OIL	120 044	2 288
665	GLASSWARE	125 147	763 444				

Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)	Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)
0519	FRESH FRUIT, NEC	91 616	512 334	5135	OXIDES, METALIC, PIGMENT GRADE	18 245	270 761
0520	DRIED FRUITS	247 286	2 899 782	5136	AMMONIA, MTL OXDS, INORG BASES	243 197	2 577 984
0535	FRUIT & VEG JUICES, UNFRMNTD	183 919	2 325 434	5146	SODIUM & POTASSIUM COMPOUNDS	179 080	1 969 681
0537	FRUITS, FROZEN	8 530	594 695	5147	INORGANIC CHEMICALS, NEC	154 589	1 687 517
0538	FRUIT, NUTS, PREP, PRES, NEC	1 135 214	21 930 600	5150	RADIOACTIVE & ASSOC MATERIAL	2 787 543	16 865 051
0542	PEAS, BEANS, LEGUM VEG, DRD	160 330	2 916 256	5214	BENZENE, TOLUENE, TAR OILS, ETC	3 555	1 567 450
0545	VEGETABLES, FRESH, NEC	-	147 903	5310	SYN DYESTUFFS, LAKES, TONERS	64 196	514 494
0546	VEG FRZN OR TEMPORARILY PRES	155 458	196 543	5331	PIGMENTS & PIGMENT-LIKE MTRLS	31 178	221 793
0548	VEG PRODCTS NEC, FRSH OR DRD	658 565	2 112 410	5332	PRINTING INKS	32 819	199 923
0551	VEGS DEHYDRATED, EXC LEGUMES	53 499	623 463	5333	PAINTS & RELATED MTRLS NEC	119 294	1 286 837
0555	VEGS, PREP OR PRESERVED, NEC	216 219	6 639 875	5411	VITAMINS, BULK EXC 2 SUBSTNC	1 471	553 873
0616	HONEY, NATURAL	92 966	857 048	5413	ANTIBIOTICS, BULK EXC 2 SUBST	40 732	1 117 368
0620	SUGAR CONFECTIONERY & PREP	46 874	315 507	5415	HORMONES, BULK, EXC OF 2 SUBST	373 788	2 456 299
0713	COFFEE CONCENTRATES, ETC	1 465	255 303	5416	GLYCOSIDE, BLOOD DERIVATS, ETC	63 807	685 770
0750	SPICES	7 269	282 297	5417	MEDICINALS, PHARMACEUTCL PREP	118 908	1 518 067
0813	OIL-CAKE, MEAL AND RESIDUES	5 722 819	30 602 731	5419	PHARMCTL GOODS & PREPS NEC	63 257	444 320
0814	MEAT AND FISH MEAL, INEDIBLE	-	223 553	5511	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS	137 338	2 006 630
0819	FOOD WASTE & PREP ANMAL FEED	16 348	947 067	5512	SYNTHETIC PERFUME & FLAVR MTRL	51 626	223 178
0910	EDIBLE FATS, PREPARED	51 554	1 870 001	5530	TOILET PREPARATIONS, NEC	67 125	1 061 732
0990	SOUP, SAUCE, YEAST, VINEGAR	47 121	292 564	5542	SURFCE ACTV AGNTS, WASH PREPS	165 126	1 357 309
0991	FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	35 820	433 068	5543	CLENSRS, DRSSNGS & POLISHES	14 378	418 734
1124	DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC BEVERGES	75 423	502 983	5610	FERTILIZERS, MANUFACTURED	2 015	738 469
1210	TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED	2 535 091	63 605 408	5714	SHOTGUN SHLLS, HUNTING, AMMNNT	38 974	531 905
1222	CIGARETTES	90 998	2 472 456	5811	CONDNSTN, POLYADDTN, AMMNNT	419 664	4 731 233
1223	TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED, NEC	5 561	207 344	5812	POLYMNZ & COPOLYMNZ PLASTICS	447 543	6 042 863
2111	CATTLE, EQUINE HIDES, UNDRSD	1 054 852	9 446 303	5813	VUL FIBR & CELLULOSIC PLSTCS	250 534	3 780 639
2112	CALF & KIP SKINS, UNDRSSED	182 369	1 020 642	5819	HARDND PROTEIN, RESIN, NAT-ASTC	83 565	865 981
2119	HIDES & SKINS NEC, UNDRSSED	21 000	349 926	5955	STARCH, GLUTN, CASEIN, GLUE, ETC	94 819	1 336 140
2120	FUR SKINS, UNDRSSED	1 706 603	13 555 631	5996	WOOD CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	675 978	7 852 994
2211	PEANUTS, GROUNDNUTS, GREEN	84 140	633 135	5997	OTH ORGNIC CHEM PRODS NEC	427 944	3 327 918
2214	SOYBEANS, EXCPT COFFEE SUBST	10 064 253	75 635 775	5999	CHEMICAL PRODS & PREPS NEC	177 900	2 865 545
2215	FLAXSEED (LINSEED)	-	3 829 822	6115	BOVINE CATTLE & EQUINE LEATH	26 441	392 123
2219	NON-DEPAT OILSD FLOUR & MEAL	14 875	414 606	6119	LEATHER, NEC	376 014	3 771 989
2311	RUBBER, CRD, NTL & SIMLR GUM	600	180 214	6130	FUR SKINS, DRESSD, INCL DYED	198 075	2 959 957
2312	RUBBER, SYNTHETIC AND SUBST	1 916 778	18 457 544	6210	RUBBER SHEETS, HOSE, TUBNG, ETC	202 678	2 244 890
2423	LOGS, HARDWOOD	1 535 648	12 861 464	6291	RUBBR TIRES & TBES, VEHL, ARCFT	243 629	6 712 613
2432	LUMBER, SOFTWOOD	818 993	10 303 435	6293	HYGENIC ARTICLES, UNHARDND RBR	19 563	266 646
2433	LUMBER, HARDWOOD	52 264	703 646	6294	BELTS AND BELTING OF RUBBER	19 686	245 560
2511	PAPER, WASTE AND OLD PAPER	15 849	366 133	6298	ARTICLES OF RUBBER, NEC	66 091	914 331
2515	COTTON PULP AND PULP, NEC	329 832	2 621 855	6311	VENEER SHEETS, WOOD	27 740	2 570 212
2516	CHEM-WDPULP DISSOLVNG GRADES	788 260	7 689 543	6312	PLYWD, INCL WD VENEER PANELS	8 831	234 254
2517	WOOD PULP, SULPHATE	707 011	9 599 642	6328	MFG ARTICLES OF WOOD, NEC	164 378	1 436 488
2518	WOOD PULP, SULPHITE	89 340	739 956	6412	PAPER, PRINT & WRIT, EX NEWS	154 940	1 448 810
2620	WASTE WOOL & OTH ANIMAL HAIR	9 429	444 627	6413	KRAFT PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1 575 891	17 638 862
2623	FINE ANML HAIR EX WL NT CRD	9 304	503 476	6414	CIGARETTE PAPER, NOT CUT	-	124 558
2625	COARSE ANIMAL HAIR NT CARDED	20 320	643 122	6416	BLOG BOARD OF WDPULP OR VEG	1 654	312 806
2631	COTTON, RAW OTH THAN LINTERS	1 615 262	17 022 462	6418	PAPER & PAPERBOARD, MACH-MDE	415 621	6 887 479
2632	COTTON LINTERS	248 194	3 310 824	6419	PAPR/PAPRBRD IN ROLLS, NEC	225 358	1 575 049
2633	COTTON WASTE NOT CARDED ETC	-	137 852	6421	BOXES & OTH CONTRS, PPRBRD	14 797	438 525
2662	FIBERS, MAN-MADE NONCELLULOS	54 729	1 156 958	6429	ARTICLES OF PAPER, ETC, NEC	228 138	2 091 910
2663	FIBERS, MAN-MADE CELLULOSIC	89 418	579 083	6516	YARN THREAD, NONCELLULOSIC	762 519	9 566 877
2670	TEXTILE FAB WASTE INCL RAGS	104 197	1 369 705	6517	YARN THREAD, CELLULOSIC FIB	300	152 010
2711	NATURL FERTLZRS, MINRL OR VEG	-	172 759	6519	YARN, TEXTILE FIBERS NEC	5 945	120 693
2713	NATURL PHOSPHATE FERTLZRS	146 035	7 039 108	6521	FABRIC COTTON WOVEN GREY	2 320	124 281
2741	SULFUR CRUDE AND REFINED	748	3 629 639	6522	FABRIC COTTON WOVEN EXC GREY	59 296	684 771
2751	DIAMONDS, INDUSTRIAL	228 265	1 800 059	6532	FABRIC WOOL A FINE HAIR WOV	3 194	331 403
2752	NATURAL ABRASIVES NEC	74 441	1 407 694	6535	FABRIC NONCELLULOSIC WOVEN	157 387	2 218 802
2761	NATURAL ASPHALT AND BITUMEN	7 277	442 029	6536	FABRIC CELLULOSIC FIB WOVEN	112 053	1 773 042
2762	CLAY & REFRACTORY MINRLS NEC	169 227	1 988 731	6537	FAB TEXT KNIT NOT ELASTIC	201 159	2 062 596
2769	NONMETALLIC MINERALS NEC	179 830	624 724	6540	TRIMMINGS A OTH SMALL WARES	62 099	809 720
2810	IRON ORE AND CONCENTRATES	-	553 403	6554	TEXTILE FABRIC COATED ETC	119 640	1 562 841
2820	IRON AND STEEL SCRAP	2 005	768 040	6555	FABRICS A TRIMMINGS ELASTIC	19 544	417 009
2839	ORE & CONCNTRT BASE MTL NEC	672 512	11 879 124	6556	CORDAGE, NETS ETC TEXT FIB	9 275	169 070
2840	NON-FERROUS MTL SCR EX ZINC	1 086 045	12 629 361	6558	ARTICLES, TEXTILE FOR PLANT	23 286	167 068
2941	ZINC WASTE AND SCRAP	-	341 504	6569	ARTICLES NEC TEXTILE MADE-UP	16 380	1 278 767
2950	PLATINUM ORES CONC WSTE ETC	39 000	472 361	6573	CARPETS AND RUGS	175 888	1 698 324
2910	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS, NEC	259 155	1 993 618	6618	ART OF ASPHALT & ASBEST-CEM	11 375	1 105 761
2925	PLANTING SEEDS, FRUIT&SPORES	667 368	2 668 095	6623	REFRACTORY BRICK & CON MATLS	42 053	859 053
3266	NURSRY STOCK, BULBS, CORMS, ETC	10 675	325 379	6631	GRND & POL & ABR WHLS & STNS	106 828	1 015 568
3267	CUT FLOWERS, FOR ORNMENTL USE	50 752	195 258	6632	ABRASIVE CLOTH & SIMILAR ART	80 426	967 049
3268	GINSENG, LICORICE MASS, ETC	32 439	538 061	6634	MICA, WORKED & ARTICLES	15 581	194 568
3269	MATERIALS OF VEG ORIGIN, NES	31 780	328 022	6635	MINERAL INSULATING MTL NEC	128 284	655 977
3214	COAL	3 974 525	43 748 722	6637	REF & HEAT IN PRD EX CON MTL	72 621	177 408
3210	PETROLEUM, CRUDE & PTLY RFND	-	178 000	6638	ASBESTOS MFRS & FRICTION MTL	106 673	584 933
3222	KEROSENE AND JET FUEL	5 229	168 420	6641	GLASS MASS & UNWKO RODS ETC	18 204	180 446
3223	DISTILLATE FUEL OILS	-	394 773	6642	OPT GLASS & LENS BLKS UNWKO	4 609	137 653
3225	LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES	360 864	4 932 893	6646	CONST MTLs OF PRSD OR MLD GL	43 913	698 942
3226	PETROLEUM JELLY AND WAXES	397 001	3 219 075	6648	MIRRORS, GLASS	24 104	291 037
3229	PET & COAL PROD NEC EX CHEM	139 259	4 458 013	6649	GLASS NEC	112 955	1 243 568
3229	NATURAL GAS & NAT GAS LIQUID	-	169 428	6651	CONTAINERS & CLOSURES OF GLS	99 488	220 067
3231	FISH AND MARINE MAMMAL OIL	-	1 209 783	6652	GLASS HOUSEHOLDWARE ETC	22 098	328 162
3233	ANIMAL OILS, FATS & GREASES	469 987	6 661 813	6658	LAB GLASSWARE & GLAS ART NEC	3 561	215 215
3232	SOYBEAN OIL EXC HYDROGENATED	-	882 709	6670	PEARLS, DIAM & PREC ETC STNS	87 666	1 572 896
3233	COTTONSEED OIL, EXC HYDROGNT	793 175	16 583 654	6716	FERRALLOYS, NEC	269 528	4 641 260
3234	PEANUT OIL, EXC HYDROGENATED	-	2 573 481	6732	IRN OR STL BARS, RODS, ETC	29 534	284 760
3235	FATTY ACIDS AND BY-PRODUCTS	160 486	1 071 461	6744	IRN OR STL SHEET & PLTE, NEC	124 753	3 337 236
3236	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	3 319 464	50 930 784	6748	1 OR S PLTES & SHEETS, COATD	1 076	316 013
3237	OXYGEN & OTHER RARE GASES	96 536	254 115	6750	IRN OR STEEL HOOP & STRIP	55 849	1 641 188
3238	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, NEC	342 498	4 429 346	6770	1 OR S WIRE, EXC INSLTD ELEC	21 326	177 869
3239	INORG ACIDS & OXYGN CPDS	49 107	499 034	6785	1 OR S PIPE & TUBE FITTINGS	84 244	1 021 160

Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)	Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)
6786	IRON OR STEEL PIPES & TUBES	110 852	574 474	7349	AIRSHIPS & BALLOONS, & PARTS	3 139 343	38 974
6791	IRON CASTINGS IN ROUGH STATE	-	129 102	7355	SHIPS & BOATS, NONMILITARY	203 106	874
6792	STEEL CASTINGS IN ROUGH STATE	12 829	293 510	7358	SHIPS, ETC., FOR BREAKING UP	-	180
6793	I OR S FORGNGS IN ROUGH STAT	1 903	131 467	8121	CENTRAL HEATING APPARATUS	187 904	1 147
6812	PLAT ETC MTLs UNWR OR P WRKD	63 645	3 610 051	8124	LIGHT FIX & FIT, LAMPS & PTS	42 682	683
6821	COPPER & COPPR AL, UNWROUGHT	1 445 828	24 628 858	8411	FURNITURE	93 444	793
6822	COPPER & COPPER AL; WROUGHT	135 750	1 309 562	8411	CLOTHING TEXT FAB NOT KNIT	264 398	3 526
6831	NICKEL & NICKL AL, UNWROUGHT	190 724	881 180	8412	ACCESSORIES TEXT FAB NT KNIT	43 142	964
6832	NICKEL & NICKEL AL; WROUGHT	53 349	1 814 300	8414	CLTHG ELAS FAB ARTS ETC KNIT	111 316	1 670
6840	ALUM UNWROUGHT & BAR ROD ETC	339 558	12 943 945	8415	HEADGEAR INCL HEAD-BANDS ETC	8 618	161
6842	ALUM & ALUM AL; WROUGHT NEC	129 890	1 308 927	8418	CLTHNG & FTWR EX NEW FOR RLF	43 856	370
6862	ZINC & ZINC ALLOYS; WROUGHT	15 995	676 500	8420	CLOTHING & ARTICLES OF FUR	4 850	347
6871	TIN & TIN ALLOYS, UNWROUGHT	-	415 217	8510	FOOTWEAR, NEW; EXC ORTHOPEDC	9 672	155
6893	MAGNSM & BERYL, WRGT OR UNWR	27 645	6 932 326	8611	OPTICAL ELEMENTS	72 242	745
6894	TUNG, MOLY, TANT, WR OR UNWR	37 663	1 189 076	8612	SPECTACLES, FRAMES & OTH PTS	12 966	124
6895	BASE METALS NEC, WR OR UNWR	100 925	1 472 767	8613	MICROSCOPES, OPTCL APPLNC, NEC	26 303	304
6911	FNSED STRUCTURL PTS, I & ST	24 125	657 357	8614	CAMERAS, STILL & FLASH APPR	104 599	1 756
6912	FNSED STRUCTURL PTS, ALUMNM	18 491	299 556	8615	MOTION PIC CAMERAS, PRJCTR, ETC	34 996	959
6921	CONTAINR STRGE OR MANUF, MTL	380	242 579	8616	PHOTOGR & MOTN PIC EQPT, NEC	196 401	3 292
6922	CONTAINRS FOR TRANSPORT, MTL	55 183	866 116	8617	MEDICAL, DENTAL INSTR, EX ELEC	251 823	2 480
6931	WIRE CABLES ETC NOT ELEC INS	2 684	146 354	8618	METERS & COUNTERS NON-ELECT	5 413	382
6933	GAUZE, NETTING, ETC OF WIRE	5 325	882 972	8619	SURVEYNG/NAVIGATONL ETC INSTR	1 542 954	18 927
6941	NAILS, TACKS ETC IR, ST COPP	7 926	162 762	8623	PREPARED PHOTO CHEMICALS	89 094	793
6942	UTS BOLTS ETC IRN STL COPP	89 461	1 001 241	8624	PLTS, FILM UNEX & PHOTO PAPER	710 122	10 177
6952	TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACH NEC	412 635	5 579 902	8630	MOTION PICTURE FILM, EXPOSED	91 639	603
6960	TABLE FLATWARE AND CUTLERY	6 256	918 376	8640	CLOCKS, CLOCK MOVEMENTS, PARTS	52 850	604
6971	DOMESTIC STOVES ETC NON-ELEC	4 308	142 094	8911	PHONOGRAPH, SOUND RECORDERS	993 304	10 156
6972	DOM UTEN IRN STL ALUM & COPP	18 119	516 959	8912	PHNNGRPH RCRDS, RCRDING MED	303 692	2 829
6979	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT NEC MTL	7 198	335 538	8914	PIANOS, OTHR STRING MUSC INST	18 889	403
6981	HARDWARE BSE MTL INCL LOCKS	79 647	825 415	8918	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS NEC	42 129	697
6983	CHAINS & PTS OF IRON & STEEL	19 809	267 887	8919	PTS & ACC FOR MUSICAL INSTRS	39 064	665
6985	PINS NEEDLES & APPAREL FTGS	9 914	129 306	8921	MAPS, BOOKS, BOUND PERIODICALS	205 410	1 465
6988	CHNS NEC CLOS & WLD RODS ETC	183 243	2 137 278	8922	NEWSPAPRS, PERIODICALS, UNBOUND	50 938	542
6989	ARTICLES OF BASE METALS NEC	50 160	2 893 874	8929	PRINTED MATTER NEC	136 271	1 392
7112	STEAM GENR PWR BOILER ACCESS	8 844	260 944	8930	FINISHED PLASTIC PRODCTS, NEC	409 716	4 232
7113	STEAM ENGINES, TURBINES & PTS	231 030	296 166	8942	CHLDRNS TOYS, INDOOR GMS ETC	419 503	5 962
7114	AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND PARTS	1 304 739	20 399 617	8943	NON-MIL ARMS & PTS, EXC PISTOLS	29 887	342
7115	INT CMB ENG, EX AIRCRT, & PTS	776 670	12 826 022	8944	FISHNG, HUNTING, OUTDR SPRT EQP	33 615	672
7116	GAS TURBINES, NEC, & PARTS	9 691	991 332	8951	FILNG CABNETS, METL OFFCE EQP	31 390	134
7117	NUCLEAR REACTORS, AND PARTS	172 137	1 410 360	8952	PENS, PENCILS, CRAYONS, CHALK	29 503	395
7118	ENGINES, NEC, AND PARTS	2 922	163 008	8959	INK, INK PADS, OFFCE SUPLY NEC	34 047	363
7121	MACH FOR CULT, ETC SOIL & PTS	-	179 715	8960	WORKS OF ART, ANTIQUES, ETC	148 861	1 897
7122	HARVESTING, ETC MACHS & PARTS	130 350	2 044 914	8971	JEWELRY & ARTLS PREC METL	212 764	1 301
7125	TRACTORS, EX ROAD & IND TRCTS	268 829	7 235 960	8972	JEWELRY, NOT OF PRECIOUS MTL	74 419	517
7129	AGRIC MACHY, APPL NEC & PTS	19 822	429 573	8992	HAND SIEVES, PLAITS, ETC	39 839	264
7141	TYPEWRTRS & CHECK-WRITNG MCH	118 405	1 743 068	8993	CANDLES ETC & SMOKERS ARTLS	33 281	227
7142	COMPUTERS, CALCULATING ETC MCH	2 420 503	22 022 362	8995	BUTTONS, COMBS, FASTENERS, ETC	62 442	258
7143	STAT MCH PUNCHED CARD OR TAPE	159 348	2 236 281	8996	ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCES, ETC	93 586	1 015
7149	OFFICE MACH NECI OFF MCH PTS	2 801 967	30 811 280	8999	OTHER MFD ARTICLES NEC	9 583	594
7151	MACHINE TOOLS, METALWORKING	2 062 617	13 368 472	9310	SPECIAL TRANSACTION N/CLASFO	212 687	2 339
7152	METALWORKNG MCH, EX TLS & PTS	808 920	4 068 341	9410	ANIMALS, L, VE, NEC INC ZOO ANM	16 771	179
7171	TEXT MACH INCL LNDRY, & PTS	948 073	9 175 719	9999	COM AVG UN \$10,000 PER MONTH	482 367	6 089
7172	LEATHR, ETC WKG MCH, NEC, & PTS	22 789	456 210				
7173	SEWING MACHINES AND PARTS	248 989	4 862 470				
7181	PULP & PAPER PROC MACH & PTS	241 428	3 234 226				
7182	PRINTNG & BOOKBNDRG MCH & PTS	264 152	3 083 904				
7183	FOOD PROCSSNG IND MACH & PTS	71 908	1 283 052				
7184	CONSTR MINING MCHS NEC & PTS	959 958	10 533 159				
7185	MINRL MLD, GLSS WKG MCH & PTS	43 828	1 264 913				
7191	HEATING & COOLING EQUIPMENT	992 935	14 670 665				
7192	PUMPS AND CENTRIFUGES & PTS	691 838	7 630 029				
7193	MECHANICAL HANDLING EQUIPMNT	1 060 216	24 109 397				
7195	POWERED TOOLS NONEL NEC & PTS	967 440	9 278 307				
7196	NON-ELECT MACHINES, NEC & PTS	665 479	9 946 849				
7197	BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS & PTS	356 105	3 090 620				
7198	MACHNRY, MECH APPL NEC & PTS	731 625	7 244 741				
7199	PTS & ACCESS FOR MACHNRY, NEC	783 527	7 069 034				
7221	ELECTRIC POWER MACHY & PTS	475 581	4 706 004				
7222	ELEC CIRCT MKNG & BRKNG APPR	1 286 536	8 382 436				
7231	INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE	139 401	2 274 823				
7232	ELECT INSULATORS & FITTINGS	12 043	164 391				
7241	TV RECEIVRS, TUNERS, & CHASSIS	61 331	408 394				
7242	RADIOS, TUNERS, AND CHASSIS	79 044	1 085 779				
7249	TELECOM APPR & PARTS NEC	3 504 888	28 075 913				
7250	ELECT EQUIP & APPL, HH & PTS	88 982	2 780 155				
7261	ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPR & PTS	110 365	1 053 798				
7262	X-RAY APPARATUS & PTS	80 484	522 871				
7291	BATTERIES AND PARTS	56 736	921 163				
7292	ELECTRIC LAMPS AND PARTS	75 443	1 792 456				
7293	ELECTRN TUBES, SIMLR & PTS	1 263 113	13 295 634				
7294	AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL EQUIP	297 722	3 438 194				
7295	ELEC MEASURNGS & CNTRL INSTR	1 947 044	18 773 890				
7296	ELECTROMECH HAND TOOLS & PTS	84 540	1 416 071				
7297	ELECTRN & PROTN ACCEL & PTS	-	1 191 238				
7299	ELECTRICAL MACHY & PTS, NEC	673 042	7 710 672				
7317	PARTS OF RAILWAY VEHICLES	31 390	150 406				
7320	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	1 911 105	13 621 383				
7328	MTR VEH & TRCTR PTS & ACCESS	820 073	12 286 455				
7330	VEHICLES, NEC, AND PARTS	2 250	207 577				
7341	AIRCRAFT, HEAVIER THAN AIR	7 976 417	72 570 600				
					WEST GERMANY TOTAL	128 257 776	1 486 093 37-

TABLE V
SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON WEST GERMANY

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS
(Licensed vehicles—'000)

JANUARY	TOTAL	MOTOR CARS	ESTATE CARS	LORRIES	MOTOR OMNIBUSES	TRACTORS	MOTOR BICYCLES	OTHERS	TRAILERS
1962	9,221.6	5,412.9	361.0	744.1	36.3	989.0	1,619.3	59.0	396.3
1963	10,036.8	6,348.4	423.0	775.7	37.3	1,054.1	1,334.5	63.8	416.0
1964	10,830.4	7,248.3	502.8	808.9	37.8	1,112.4	1,048.1	72.1	432.9
1965	11,720.3	8,103.6	586.1	837.4	38.1	1,170.8	803.7	80.6	450.3

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1962	1963	1964
Freight ton-kms.	39,936	39,513	40,553

SHIPPING

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Merchant Tonnage (gross registered)	5,033,872	5,212,223	5,339,902	5,418,109
Vessels Entered ('000 net registered tonnage)*				
Coastal	4,797	5,331	5,369	6,048
Sea-going	51,711	55,086	59,162	68,249
Vessels Cleared ('000 net registered tonnage)*				
Coastal	4,831	5,126	5,157	5,742
Sea-going	34,749	36,288	38,575	45,346
Freight Entered ('000 tons)				
Sea-going	60,853	66,067	69,856	76,961
Freight Cleared ('000 tons)				
Sea-going	17,528	16,663	17,343	18,103
Total Coastal Freight ('000 tons)	2,846	3,053	2,464	2,549

* Loaded vessels only.

CIVIL AVIATION
('000)

	1962		1963		1964	
	Internal	External	Internal	External	Internal	External
Kilometres Flown	33,020	93,133	36,669	105,131	41,807	121,097
Passenger-kms.	1,131,095	4,513,495	1,333,980	5,324,438	1,520,102	6,764,494
Freight ton-kms.	10,531	104,964	10,965	123,010	12,691	141,976
Mail ton-kms.	6,220	22,255	7,089	24,690	7,852	28,355

SOURCE: The Europa Yearbook

